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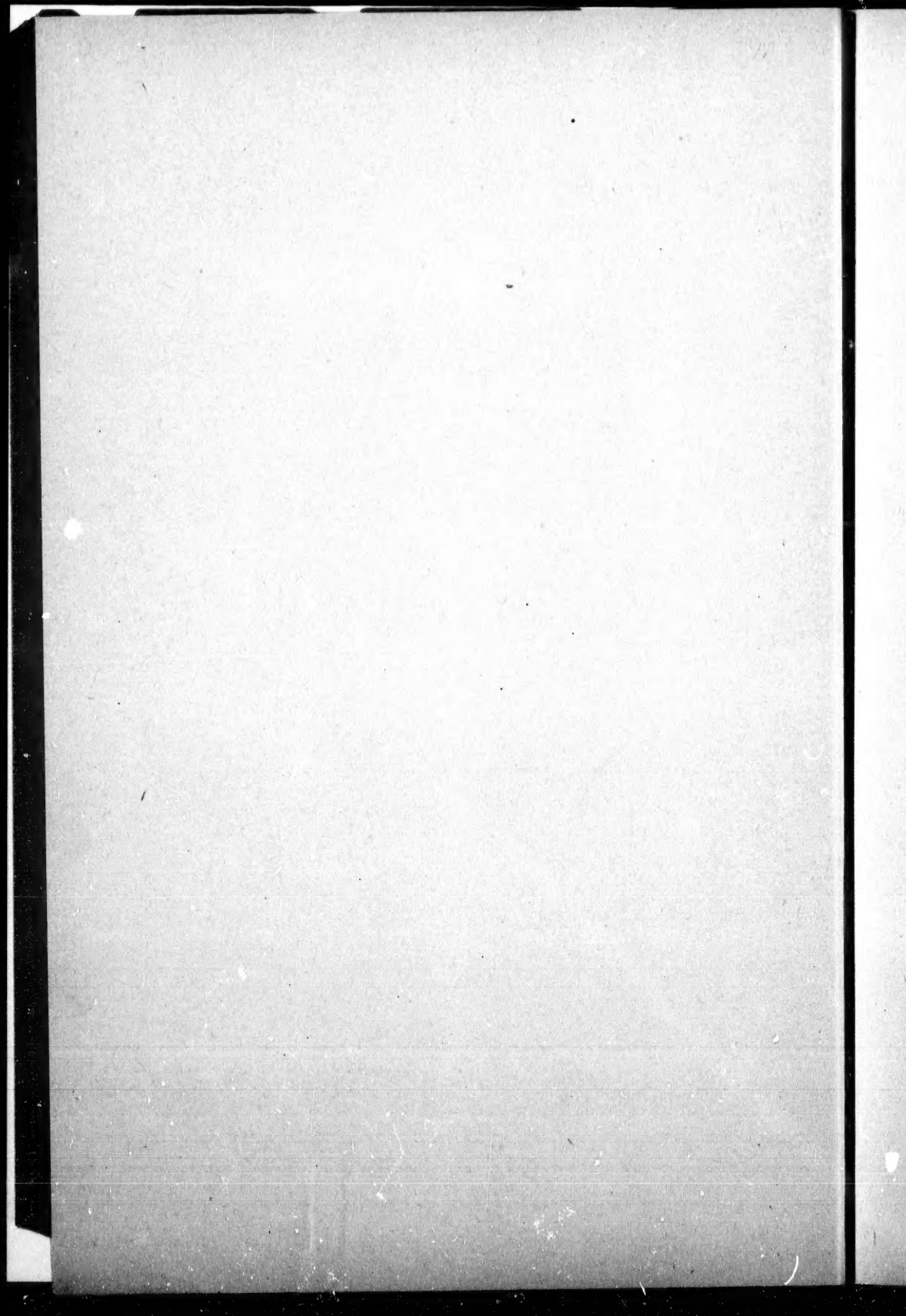
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# HAIDA GRAMMAR

BY

REVEREND C. HARRISON.





VII.—*Haida Grammar.*

By REVEREND C. HARRISON.

(Read May 25, 1892.)

EDITED BY ALEX. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Ph.D.

## PREFATORY NOTE (by Editor.)

Those who have occasion to use this Grammar of the Haida Language, may refer with advantage to the notes on this language published by Dr. Franz Boas, in his report to the committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1888,<sup>1</sup> especially as regards the phonology of Haida speech, and to the Report on the Haidas, by Dr. G. M. Dawson, published by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1878.<sup>2</sup> A Haida vocabulary has also been published by Dr. Boas in the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, 1891, pp. 183-193.

## HISTORICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHICAL INTRODUCTION.

*Queen Charlotte Islands.*

These islands lie in the Pacific Ocean, between fifty-one and fifty-five degrees of north latitude, adjacent to the northwest coast of America. North Island is the name of the most northerly land, and Cape Saint James is the name of the most southerly point. The islands are about 150 miles in length from north to south. Graham Island is the largest. This island is in some places 60 miles wide.

The Queen Charlotte Islands were discovered, in the year 1774, by Juan Perez, and were then named Cabo de St. Margarita. In the year 1786, La Pérouse, the celebrated French navigator, came to the islands and coasted along the west side of the group. The present name of the islands was given by Captain Dixon, when he anchored at Clarke Bay, in July, 1787. Captain Dixon was in command of the "Queen Charlotte," a vessel of 200 tons burden, and was at the time exploring the west coast on behalf of a London fur company. He then named the islands after George the Third's queen.

In the same year Captain Douglas visited the islands and anchored at Dādans. Captain Marchand, of the French exploring vessel "Solide," also anchored in front of Edenshaw's village, near North Island. He came to the islands in 1791, and accurately recorded some explorations

<sup>1</sup> British Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Meeting, 1889. Report on the Northwestern Tribes of Canada, pp. 5-97.

<sup>2</sup> Geological Survey of Canada. Report on Queen Charlotte Islands, 1878. Montreal, 1880, pp. 177-180.

that he made on the west coast. He also studied the native character, and in his account he remarks that "he never saw them armed or distrustful. He followed them into their family circle and found them good husbands and good fathers; he lived several days, as it were, in intimacy with them; he studied them as much as it is possible to do when people explain themselves only by signs; and everything he relates of their manners, their customs, and their character, announces a hospitable, mild, intelligent, laborious and intelligent people, endowed with great good sense, to whom the useful arts are not unknown, who join to these even the agreeable ones, and may be said to have already made considerable advances toward civilization." Dixon on the contrary, charges them with cannibalism, and describes them as dirty, thievish, impudent and murderous people. I believe the Indians on these islands are the finest and fiercest race on the coast. They were once a very powerful nation and the terror of all the surrounding tribes. A hundred years ago they numbered about six thousand. Where are they now? The *gihangs*, or tall, carved columns, and the quaint old legends connected with them, are still in existence; but the people, they are gone! The boxes in which they buried their dead, fixing them on two large posts, are decaying and fast disappearing, and mummified remains are all that is left of the ancient, skilful and fierce Haidas.

• Why have they so decreased? One reason is, that years ago, whole families were swept away by that dreadful epidemic, small-pox. There was then no one to care for them in their sickness, or to speak to them of the Saviour of the world when they were dying. Another reason of their disappearance is that high wages and promise of constant work are held out to them by parties in Victoria, New Westminster and elsewhere, so that they leave their native homes either to die in a few short years by the miserable life they lead, mainly due to the evils of the spirit traffic or return home ruined both in body and soul.

#### HAIDA TRIBES.

There were formerly thirty-nine Haida villages, but now there are only five, situated at Masset, Skidegate, Gold Harbour, Houkan and Cassan. The latter two are on the American side. The thirty-nine tribes formerly were the

1. *Da Hāadē*, who lived in a village called Tian Ilnigē, east of Nesto.
2. *Tas Lennas*, who lived in Ti Ilnigē, near Sisk.
3. *Kais Hāadē*, who lived at Dādans, near North Island.
4. *Shagwau Lennas*, who lived at Kung, near Virago Sound.
5. *Kunḡwau Lennas*, of Nēdan, in Virago Sound.
6. *Chichkitonē*, who lived at a village below Yēn.
7. *Stling Lennas*, of Yēn.

8. *Kitāns*, who lived at the west end of Masset.
9. *Sahājāpwan alth Lennas*, who lived in the centre of Masset.
10. *Kianōsili*, who lived at a village near Nēdan.
11. *Skidoukou*, who lived in the village now called Masset.
12. *Ou yākā Ilnigē*, who lived on the east side of Masset.
13. *Kwun Lennas*, who lived at Rose Spit.
14. *Shāgwikitonē*, who lived near Yagwun River.
15. *Lthyhellun Kiiwē*, who lived at the Little Mountain.
16. *Nēkwun Kiiwē*, who lived on the north side of Rose Spit.
17. *Nisigas Hādē*, who lived at the extreme end of Rose Spit.
18. *Lth'ait Lennas*, of Lth'ait, a point of land near Skidegate.
19. *Lthāgild*, who lived at Skidegate.
20. *Tlaiyā Hādē*, who lived at old Gold Harbour.
21. *Khīna Hādē*, who lived at new Gold Harbour.
22. *Kwun Hādē*, who lived at Skidanst village. *Kidanst* was the name of the chief of the *Kwun Hādē*, and when the whites first came to his village they named it after *Kidanst*, the chief, but pronounced it *Skidanst*, which name it still retains.
23. *Skidegate Hādē*. The chief of the people living at Lthagild was called *Skidegate* when the whites first arrived, therefore they named the village after him, and his people are now called *Skidegates*.
24. *Tanū Hādē*, who lived near the village of Tlu.
25. *Angit Hādē*, who lived on the east side of Skidanst.
26. *Sahājungāsili*, who lived at Masset.
27. *Kouas*, who lived near *Kūstā*, at North Island.
28. *Shongalth Lennas*, of Edenshaw's village, near North Island.
29. *Kūstā Hādē*. This is a Fort Wrangel word, and applied to the people who formerly lived at Edenshaw's village. This place is now called *Kūstā*.
30. *Stastas*, who lived at Yēn with the Stling Lennas.
31. *Kaiswun Hādē*, who lived at old Gold Harbour.
32. *Kēo Hādē*, who lived at Kigāni.
33. *Tlinkwan Hādē*, who lived at a village back of Kigāni.
34. *Kassan Hādē*, of Oukwuns River, Houkan, near Cape Horn.
35. *Yākūw Lennas*, who lived near Miāgwun Point.
36. *Shākwun Hādē*, who lived near Houkan.
37. *Kwaihāntlas Hādē*, who lived near Shākwun.
38. *Houkan Hādē*, of Tlinkwan, near Kwaizasu.
39. *Kouslē Hādē*, who lived at Kwaizasu.

The most northerly village is that of the *Taš Lennas* at Tī Ilnigē, near Sisk; the most southerly one is that of the *Angit Hādē*, who live on the east side of Skidanst.

There are doubtless many inaccuracies in the present grammar, as it is a first attempt to reduce the language to writing. I hope, however, there may be something in it that will afford pleasure and be of interest both to the student and the philologist. The principal object in writing this grammar is to afford assistance to my successors in mission work amongst the Haidas, and to those who may desire to gain a knowledge of the language in order to benefit these Indians both temporally and spiritually.

#### PERSONAL NAMES.

Before Christianity was introduced amongst the Haidas, a single name was sufficient for each person, and all such names were taken from nature. Now the Christian name is regarded with honour, and is the only one by which some desire to be known. I have, however, retained their old Haida names as the surnames, and have only given each person one Christian name.

The names taken from nature, art, etc., are such as :

Chishalgas,	<i>Darkness.</i>
Dūan,	<i>So, or Let it be so.</i>
Edinso,	<i>A waterfall.</i>
Giatlins,	<i>Standing.</i>
Gūshoujingwas,	<i>A long speech.</i>
fūlkingān,	<i>Like us.</i>
chūngila,	<i>Easily, Quickly.</i>
Kintānget,	<i>A rudder.</i>
Kwiē,	<i>Dust.</i>
Nakadzūt,	<i>A fox.</i>
Quaigastins,	<i>A fleecy cloud.</i>
Ski,	<i>A louse.</i>
Skoual,	<i>A shellfish like the clam.</i>
Stlakingān,	<i>A musical instrument played by hand.</i>
Stlantanget,	<i>Soapy, Slippery.</i>
Yēlth-yūans,	<i>A large river.</i>

#### TRIBAL NAMES.

Names of tribes were also taken from natural objects, and some are as follows :

*Stastas*.—This tribe was so numerous and powerful that they were compared to "maggots on a rotten carcass," and accordingly named *Stastas*, as they were supposed to be as numerous as the maggots, and to be found everywhere.

*Shongalth Lennas*.—*Shonga* is the name of a large diver which makes a great noise when eating. Edenshaw's people were very numerous formerly, and they also "made a great noise when feasting," hence they were called *Shongalth Lennas*.



*Kiānōsilt* is the name of Kougay's tribe. *Kiān* is the name of a species of codfish, which have a projection in the chin, and as some were said to be like the codfish about the chin, they were accordingly called *Kiānōsilt*, or "codfish people."

*Skidoukou* is the name of Laig's tribe. The meaning of this word is "men who could lay eggs and hatch trouble." They were the ringleaders in all wickedness, and caused more trouble than any other tribe, and thus were given this name as a term of reproach. They are also called *Stgē Lennas*.

*Nisigas Hāadē*.—This tribe was very dirty, and too idle to build decent houses to live in, hence their name of "the dirty and houseless people."

*Shāgui Kitonē*.—*Shāgui*, "Up;" *Kitonē*, "Eagle." The people of this tribe were called "the men who live on high as the eagle," because they lived in the uppermost village up Masset Inlet.

*Kouas*.—The men of this tribe were of small stature, and as herring spawn is the smallest spawn found near the islands, they were in contempt called "the herring spawn people."

*Tanā Hāadē*.—The people of this tribe were very fond of bathing in the sea, and were called "the people who live under salt water." *Tanā* is the Haida name for the long green grass which grows under salt water.

#### TERMS OF RELATIONSHIP.

Relationship is shown by the use of distinct words for the masculine and feminine genders.

MASCULINE.		FEMININE.	
Chinnā,	Grandfather.	Nāni,	Grandmother.
Aung,	Father.	Ou,	Mother.
Kāgē,	Uncle.	Skān,	Aunt.
Kit,	Child.	Kit,	Child.
Kit itlingas,	Son.	Gwudjana,	Daughter.
Kit itlinga kwaias,	Eldest son.	Kit chada kwaias,	Eldest daughter.
Kit itlinga tuanas,	Youngest son.	Kit chada tūanas,	Youngest daughter.
itlinga hutsu,	Male infant.	Chada hutsu,	Female infant.
Kwunnā,	Father-in-law.	Jūnān,	Mother-in-law.
Tlāl,	Husband.	Chā,	Wife.
Kittlāl,	Son-in-law.	Kitchā,	Daughter-in-law.
Swaunā,	Brother-in-law.	Swaunā,	Sister-in-law.
Kwai kit itlingas,	Eldest brother's nephew.	Kwai gwudjana,	Eldest brother's niece.
Tūan kit itlingas,	Youngest brother's	Tūan gwudjana,	Youngest brother's niece.
Di alth nung kliwas,	Cousin.		
Dāa,	Brother.		
Aung kasil,	Stepfather.	(This word is used by boys only.)	
Hāt kasil,	Stepfather.	(This word is used by girls only.)	
Ou kasil,	Stepmother.	(This word is used both by girls and boys).	



When brothers are referring to brothers they use the words *Dī kwai* or *Dī tān* (my eldest or my youngest brother). Sisters also use the same words when referring to other sisters.

Ītlagida,	Chief, gentleman.	Itlkitzidā,	Female chief, lady
Kitzadalung itlansidas,	Male servants.	Kitzadalung chāadas,	Female servants.
Ītlinga,	Man.	Chada,	Woman.
Ītlansida,	Men.	Chāada,	Women.

#### NAMES OF THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

January,	Tān kungas,	The "bear moon."
February,	Lthkittūn kungas,	The "goose moon."
March,	Yhītkāas kungas,	"Laughing geese moon."
April,	Whitgass,	"Foreign geese moon."
May,	Tāhellē kungas,	The "time that flowers blossom."
June,	Hānskaila kungas,	The "berries begin to ripen this month."
July,	Hānalung kungas,	The "berries are quite ripe this month."
August,	Chin kungas,	"Salmon moon."
September,	Kishalsh kungas,	"Dog salmon moon."
October,	Kalk kungas,	"Ice moon."
November,	Chāē kungas,	{ The "bears begin to burrow in the ground this month."
December,	Kwiougē,	
		"Very cold moon."

December is sometimes called by the old Haidas *Gwougiangas kungas*, i.e., the weather is too cold to sit down when they wish to relieve themselves, and consequently they are compelled to stand up to do it.

#### I. PHONOLOGY.

##### A. VOWELS.

The Haida language has the following vowel sounds :

A as in Fat.	Klads-ka,	Strong.
E " Pen.	Het-li-sta,	Lumber.
I " Pin.	Tlin-o-wē,	Milk.
O " Not.	Ot-gwau,	Last.
U " Nut.	Tum-an-lth-king,	Take care.
Ā " Father.	Kwō-yā-dung,	Love.
Ē " They.	Klēlth,	Five.
Ī " Machine.	Dī,	Me.
Ō " Note.	Kō-gī-na,	Book.
Ū " Tune.	Kū-wē,	Road.

In addition to these ten vowels, there are also five "imperfect" ones, and every letter which has no proper vowel of its own has an "imperfect" one, either expressed or understood, and is thus marked :

Ā as in Abroad.	Lthāalth or Lth'alth,	Black.
Ē " Open.	Sē-het-lu or Shet-lu,	Red huckleberry.
Ī " Italy.	Sti,	Sickness.
Ō " Collection.	Tō'kwun-tlo,	Matches.
Ū " ?	Lthū-ūn-ilth or Lth'ūn-ilth,	Three.

The other vowel sounds are :

<i>Ai</i> as in <i>Aisle</i> .	Kwai-a-lung,	<i>Elders</i> .
<i>Au</i> " <i>Cause</i> .	Aung,	<i>Father</i> .
<i>Oi</i> " <i>Toil</i> .	Kwoi-tum-bla,	<i>Twine</i> .
<i>Ou</i> " <i>Mouse</i> .	Tou,	<i>Food</i> .

## B. CONSONANTS.

The consonants are *d, g, h, j, k, ch, κ, κη* (Greek *χ*, German *ch*), *l, m, n, s, t, w, y, z*; in borrowed words, *p, b*.

The letter *B* is very difficult for the Haidas to pronounce. If they wish to say "*big*," they invariably say "*pig*."

The Indians are unable to pronounce *F* and *V* correctly. When they wish to say *Victoria*, *vinegar*, *flute*, *flour*, *found*," they distinctly pronounce "*Bictoria*, *binegar*, *plute*, *plour* and *pound*."

The letters *B, F, P, Q, R* and *V* are used only when any English word beginning with one of the above letters is inserted in the Haida language. Thus *bi tērgē*, *France tligē*, *Princegas*, *Queengas*, *Vinegar* and *rabbitgē*.

The old people always pronounce the letter *R* as *L*. Thus they say "*labbit*, *liver*, *lice*, *lum*, *life*," for "*rabbit*, *river*, *rice*, *rum* and *rifle*." The young people who attend school are correct in the pronunciation of our English words commencing with *R*.

The letter *K* is of frequent occurrence in the Haida language, yet when reading the English class books they frequently pronounce *K* as *G*, and thus they say "*gelp*" for "*kelp*," "*geep*" for "*keep*," and "*gind*" for "*kind*."

When *K* and *Kh* are underlined thus *K*, *Kh*, they correspond to the deep guttural *χ* in the Greek language, or to the *ch* of the German.

## II. SYLLABIFICATION, ETC.

When two vowels come together they are divided into two syllables, unless they form a diphthong. *Dā-ung-a*, *wickedness*; *Tla-ou-tlā-lē*, *creator*; *Lth-hā-a-da*, *people*.

Generally the syllable begins with a consonant, and it is advisable, as far as the pronunciation will allow, to always begin with a consonant, as: *Lth-ken-kwas-tan*, *frog*; *Lth-kwuns-nung-ki-shou hō-tē*, *handkerchief-box*.

The letter *G* either begins or ends the syllable. When it follows *N* it must always be pronounced with that letter, and not with the following syllable, as: *Ging-gang-an*, *worthless*. Whenever the *G* has a stroke above it, it begins a syllable, as *Tung ā lth killāgung*, *I thank you*; *Dalungīe*, *yours*; *Talung kwundungun*, *we heard*.

Prefixes and affixes are generally divided from the root, as: *Shā-nung-itlagidas*. *Shā* and *nung* are the prefixes of *itlagidas* — "the chief

above," i.e., God; *Di kwutungē lāgung*. The prefix *dī*, also the affix *lāgung*, is divided from the root, and *kwutungē* remains—*kwutungē*, *heart*; *dī*, *my*; *lāgung*, *good*; i.e., *I am happy*.

Compound words are also divided into syllables, as: *kwut-ung-ē-stis*, *sorrow*.

When two consonants come together between two vowels they belong to different syllables, as: *Kēt-sit-lē*, *constable*; *Het-li-sta*, *lumber*; *Hat-gat-shou*, *window*.

### III. ARTICLES.

The indefinite article is *nung*, as: *nung Itlinga*, *a man*; *nung hāhutsu*, *a boy*. It is used only in reference to individuals.

The adjective *swaunshung* is used in reference to places and things as:

<i>Nē ti swaunshung</i> ,	<i>A house.</i>
<i>Lanna ā swaunshung</i> ,	<i>A town.</i>
<i>Staskōga aka swaunshung</i> ,	<i>A shoe.</i>

The definite article *anung* is used in the singular number and refers to individuals only, as:

<i>Anung chada</i> ,	<i>The woman.</i>
<i>Anung hāhutsu</i> ,	<i>The boy.</i>
<i>Anung itlinga</i> ,	<i>The man.</i>

The definite articles *lth* and *ga—gē* are used in the plural and refer to individuals only:

<i>Lth hāada</i> ,	<i>The men.</i>	<i>Ga dāungas gē</i> ,	<i>The wicked.</i>
<i>Lth chāada</i> ,	<i>The women.</i>	<i>Ga las gē</i> ,	<i>The good.</i>
<i>Lth hāhudila</i> ,	<i>The children.</i>	<i>Ga kutungas gē</i> ,	<i>The wise.</i>

*Ā (kin) isis* is used in reference to things only.

<i>Ā kin isis lāgung</i> ,	<i>The things are good.</i>
<i>Ā kōgīna isis lāgung</i> ,	<i>The books are good.</i>
<i>Ā kōdels isis kladsakāgung</i> ,	<i>The coats are strong.</i>

Sometimes *ā lth isis* is used as the definite article in reference to individuals.

<i>Ā lth hāadē isis dāungang</i> ,	<i>The men are wicked</i>
<i>Ā lth hāhudila isis kōnung yūangung</i> ,	<i>The children are very foolish.</i>
<i>Ā lth hāadā isis wautliwan stīgung</i> ,	<i>All the women are ill.</i>

### IV. NOUNS.

#### A. NUMBER.

The noun has two numbers, the singular and plural. The singular and plural forms are not always distinct, and must be determined always by the verb. In pronouns the distributions of singular and plural are accurately shown. *Lthkittan*, *tash*, *stlik'u* and *ettit* are singular in form, and either singular or plural in application, and the verb only must be the guide.

1. Some nouns have a distinct form for the singular and another for the plural.

Ītlinga,	<i>Man.</i>	Ītlansidas,	<i>Men.</i>
Hābutsu,	<i>Boy.</i>	Hāhudila,	<i>Boys.</i>
Hihutsu,	<i>Infant.</i>	Hibudila,	<i>Infants.</i>
Chada,	<i>Woman.</i>	Chāada,	<i>Women.</i>
Kwutsuwau,	<i>Hill.</i>	Kwouwangē,	<i>Hills.</i>
Shalang,	<i>Hymn.</i>	Saalungai,	<i>Hymns.</i>

2. Some also have a different termination, as :

Kwai,	<i>Elder brother.</i>	Kwaialung,	<i>Elder brothers.</i>
Aung,	<i>Father.</i>	ʔungalung,	<i>Fathers.</i>
Chas,	<i>Sister.</i>	Chasalung,	<i>Sisters.</i>
Ou,	<i>Mother.</i>	Oualung,	<i>Mothers.</i>
Kitzad,	<i>Servant.</i>	Kitzadalung,	<i>Servants.</i>
Chā,	<i>Wife.</i>	Chāalung,	<i>Wives.</i>
Hānlth yūans,	<i>Flood.</i>	Hānlth yūandas,	<i>Floods.</i>
Kūwē tumzu,	<i>Road.</i>	Kūwē tumdalas,	<i>Roads.</i>
Jing,	<i>Long.</i>	Jinda,	<i>Long.</i>

3. Plurals are also formed from singulars by the suffix —*ilung*.

Kēsitlē,	<i>Constable.</i>	Kēsitlē-ilung,	<i>Constables.</i>
Kwolthtalē,	<i>Thief.</i>	Kwolthtalē-ilung,	<i>Thieves.</i>
Tougānlē,	<i>Gardener.</i>	Tougānlē-ilung,	<i>Gardeners.</i>
Lthāangwilē,	<i>Workman.</i>	Lthāangwilē-ilung,	<i>Workmen.</i>
Hāelthtalē,	<i>Fighter.</i>	Hāelthtalē-ilung,	<i>Fighters.</i>
Skadadālē,	<i>Teacher.</i>	Skadadālē-ilung,	<i>Teachers.</i>

4. The plural is also formed by prefixes and suffixes.

Nung ga nungtl itasisu,	<i>Disciple.</i>	Ga gahatijan gē,	<i>Disciples.</i>
Nung dāungas,	<i>An evil man.</i>	Ga dāungas gē,	<i>Wicked men.</i>
Hetgwaulanā,	<i>Devil.</i>	Ga hetgwaulanagas gē,	<i>Devils.</i>
Nung itlagidas,	<i>Chief.</i>	Ga itlagidas gē,	<i>Chiefs.</i>
Nung yotas,	<i>A believer.</i>	Ga yotas gē,	<i>Believers.</i>
Nung kilthkadungas,	<i>A liar.</i>	Ga kilthkadungas gē,	<i>Liar.</i>

5. The plural is formed by adding —*ē*, as :

Askaskit,	<i>Hours.</i>	Askaskitē,	<i>Hours.</i>
Shantlane,	<i>Day.</i>	Shantlanē,	<i>Days.</i>
Kung,	<i>Month.</i>	Kungē,	<i>Months.</i>
Tad,	<i>Year.</i>	Tadē,	<i>Years.</i>

6. Many singular nouns admit of no plural form, as :

Tagwia,	<i>Power.</i>	Lagē,	<i>Goodness.</i>
Dāla,	<i>Silver.</i>	Kwutungēstis,	<i>Grief.</i>
Giatlingē,	<i>News.</i>	Kāsotonho,	<i>Gumstick.</i>
Kwutungē kladeka,	<i>Brave.</i>	Dela,	<i>Rain.</i>
Kwutungētlakwida,	<i>Trouble.</i>		

#### B. CASE.

In Haida nouns the case endings are two, the nominative and genitive, which express, however, three relations, those of the nominative,

accusative, and genitive. The nominative and accusative are the subject and object of the sentence, and the genitive denotes possession. The nominative or subjective case, is used when the noun or pronoun refers to the source or author of an act, as: *Shā stātā delgūng, it rains from heaven.* *Shā* is the nominative and denotes the source from which the rain comes.

John adshi aulthkaaungwē tlaoutlaiang, *John made this chair*; John is the nominative. *Tānē saats yuāngung, the bear is very wild*; *Tānē* is the nominative in the sentence.

The accusative or objective case marks the object of a verb distinctly, as:

Tlaou stlik'u tiğun,	<i>I killed the land otter.</i>
Kāsotouho il kwolhtağun,	<i>He stole the lamp.</i>
Wou kōğina dī ou dī ga istağun,	<i>My mother gave me that book.</i>

We thus see that *stlik'u* (land otter), *kāsotouho* (lamp), and *kōğina* (book) are the objects referred to distinctly by the verbs, and are in the accusative case.

*Giē* is used to denote the genitive of possession, as: "God is the owner of the book," "Lucy is the owner of the hat," "The nest belongs to the raven:"

Shālana giē kōğina,	<i>God's book.</i>
Lucy giē tātjingē,	<i>Lucy's hat.</i>
Yetith giē lhtelgē,	<i>Raven's nest.</i>

In pronouns we have three cases, as:

Laha,	<i>He.</i>	Ltha,	<i>They.</i>
Laou,	<i>Him.</i>	Lthāgiou,	<i>Theirs.</i>
Lāgiou,	<i>His.</i>	Watalhas,	<i>Them.</i>

The adjectives and participles, as in English, have no case endings.

### C. GENDER.

Gender is the distinction of nouns with regard to sex. The adjectives, participles, and verbs do not denote gender. Gender is expressed:

#### 1. By prefixes, as:

Lth sūbudila,	<i>Children.</i>	Lth chāada hudila,	<i>Girls.</i>
Lth hūbudila,	<i>Children.</i>	Ītlansida budila,	<i>Boys.</i>
Haldunga,	<i>Slave.</i>	Lth chada haldunga,	<i>A female slave.</i>
Ga lthāangwilas gē,	<i>Workers.</i>	Lth chāada lthāangwilagē,	<i>Workwomen.</i>
Ga daungas gē,	<i>The wicked.</i>	Ītlansida dāungas,	<i>Wicked men.</i>
Itan innas,	<i>Young people.</i>	Nung chada itan innas.	<i>A young woman.</i>

#### 2. By suffixes.

Tān,	<i>Bear.</i>	Tān chada,	<i>A female bear.</i>
Tān,	<i>Bear.</i>	Tān itlinga,	<i>A male bear.</i>
Skou,	<i>Poultry.</i>	Skou chada,	<i>Hen.</i>
Kitzadalung,	<i>Servants.</i>	Kitzadalung chāadasi,	<i>Female servants.</i>
Ettit,	<i>Bird.</i>	Ettit itlinga,	<i>The male bird.</i>
Lthkittan,	<i>Goose.</i>	Lthkittan itlinga,	<i>A gander.</i>



## 3. By the use of a distinct word, as :

Chas,	Sister.	Daa,	Brother.
Skān,	Aunt.	Kāgē,	Uncle.
On,	Mother.	Aung,	Father.
Jūnān,	Mother-in-law.	Kwunnā,	Father-in-law.
Nāni,	Grandmother.	Chinna,	Grandfather.
Gwudjan,	Daughter.	Kit,	Son.

The girl, when addressing her father, calls him *Hāt*, and the boy calls him *Aung* :

Dī aung dī an kwutungē lāgung,	<i>My father is pleased with me.</i>
Dī hāt dāung yūangung,	<i>My father is very wicked.</i>
Aung unga ā lth kaiitshang,	<i>I will go unto my father.</i>
Hāt unga telga lth kingung,	<i>I hate my father.</i>

## D. CLASSES OF NOUNS.

Nouns are names of places, persons, and things, as :

PLACES.		PERSONS.		THINGS.
Khina,	<i>Gold Harbour.</i>	James.	Kwul,	<i>Tobacco.</i>
Nekwun,	<i>Rose Spit.</i>	Cowhoe.	Taijingē,	<i>Hat.</i>
Kaisgwaia,	<i>North Island.</i>	Weha.	Stlik'u,	<i>Land otter.</i>
Killasu,	<i>Fort Simpson.</i>	Thomas.	Tūsh,	<i>Cat.</i>
Uttiwas,	<i>Masset.</i>	Halas.	Takioun,	<i>Carpet.</i>
Tlaihū,	<i>Skidegate.</i>	William.	Shibili,	<i>Flour.</i>

Nouns are also classified as proper, common, and abstract.

## PROPER NOUNS.

Proper nouns designate individual places, persons, and things, as : Victoria tligē, *Victoria* ; John, Peter ; Shibili, *Flour* ; Hinho, *Turnip* ; Skū-shit, *Potato* ; Kāsotouho, *Lamp* ; Swaunā, *Brother-in-law* ; Stlaidigwan, *Mosquito* ; Skwul, *Porpoise* ; Skuntlou, *A plane*.

## COMMON NOUNS.

When we speak of all the things of the same kind we use always the common noun, as :

Tis,	<i>Rockbound coast.</i>	Lth hāda,	<i>Men.</i>
Kwaunē,	<i>Fur seal.</i>	Tānē,	<i>Bears.</i>
Tlaihū,	<i>Thread.</i>	Gioung,	<i>Cotton.</i>
Kēsitlēllung,	<i>Constables.</i>	Haku,	<i>Hakibut.</i>

Nouns of quality are also used to show the number, measure, and weight of anything, as :

Kōdets chi stung,	<i>Two coats.</i>
Shibili kaskastatla swaunshung,	<i>One pound of flour.</i>
Gioung daskaskit swaunshung,	<i>One yard of cotton.</i>
Skūshit kātu sis stung,	<i>Two sacks of potatoes.</i>
Kāsotouho kwidouwē ska stanshung,	<i>Four measures of "coal oil."</i>
Kūtiljou tla swaunshung,	<i>One axe.</i>

## ABSTRACT NOUNS.

Tagwia,	<i>Strength.</i>	Kwōtal,	<i>Death.</i>
Kutunga,	<i>Wisdom.</i>	Dāunga,	<i>Wickedness.</i>
Kinglēth,	<i>Spring.</i>	Kwutungētlakwida,	<i>Trouble.</i>

## E. DERIVATION OF NOUNS.

1. A few of the Haida nouns are formed from verbs, as :

Tlaou kwidung,	<i>I measure.</i>	Kwidoulē,	<i>A measurer.</i>
Tlaou kēsitāng,	<i>I protect.</i>	Kēsitlē,	<i>Protector.</i>
Tlaou tlinalungung,	<i>I cook.</i>	Tlinalunglē,	<i>Cook.</i>
Tlaou skadang,	<i>I learn.</i>	Skadalē,	<i>Scholar.</i>
Tlaou skadadāng,	<i>I teach.</i>	Skadadālē,	<i>Teacher.</i>
Tlaou giasoungung,	<i>I pay.</i>	Giasoungunungalē,	<i>Collector of money.</i>
Tlaou ltha gūk gūshūgung,	<i>I preach.</i>	Ltha gūk gūshsulē,	<i>Preacher.</i>
Tlaou waddang,	<i>I sell.</i>	Waddalē,	<i>Storekeeper.</i>
Tlaou kwolthtang,	<i>I steal.</i>	Kwolthtalē,	<i>Thief.</i>
Tuman lth kingung,	<i>I take care of.</i>	Tuman nung kings,	<i>Steward.</i>
Tligē lth kwidung,	<i>I survey.</i>	Tilga kwidoule,	<i>Surveyor.</i>

2. We have also nouns formed from other nouns by the suffix -tē.

Tongān,	<i>Garden.</i>	Tongānlē,	<i>Gardener.</i>
Kontluwē,	<i>Boat.</i>	Kontluwēlē,	<i>Boatman.</i>
Lthāangwil,	<i>Work.</i>	Lthāangwilē,	<i>Workman.</i>
Kūtiljou,	<i>Axe.</i>	Kūtiljoulē,	<i>Axeman.</i>
Katkinganu,	<i>Bell.</i>	Katkinganlē,	<i>Bellringer.</i>
Dāla.	<i>Money.</i>	Dālālē,	<i>Banker.</i>
Nē,	<i>House.</i>	Nēlē,	<i>Householder.</i>

3. Also nouns are formed from other nouns by the suffix -nē.

Singelthkanggūshou,	<i>Prayer.</i>	Singelthkanggūshounē,	<i>Church.</i>
Nāng,	<i>Play.</i>	Nāngnē,	<i>Play-house, theatre,</i>
Kōgina,	<i>Book.</i>	Kōginanē,	<i>Library.</i>
Tlinalung,	<i>Cook.</i>	Tlinalungnē,	<i>Kitchen.</i>
Kiutan,	<i>Horse.</i>	Kiutannē,	<i>Stable.</i>
Katsou,	<i>Song.</i>	Katsounē,	<i>Music hall.</i>

4. Place nouns are formed by the affix alitzan, as :

Tlaou tidang,	<i>I sleep.</i>
Tlaou zing unga kōkopitung,	<i>I gnash.</i>
Tlaou iching,	<i>I am.</i>
Talung naangung,	<i>We dwell.</i>
Zanowē talung skinanungang,	<i>We cut wood.</i>
Talung istiedang,	<i>We go.</i>
Tlitzan lthatidas,	<i>Sleeping-place.</i>
Tlitzan lha zing unga kōkopitas,	<i>Where there is gnashing.</i>
Tlitzan lth isis,	<i>Where I am.</i>
Tlitzan talung naans,	<i>Our dwelling place.</i>
Tlitzan zanowē talung shinanunguna,	<i>Where we chop wood.</i>
Tlitzan talung istiedas,	<i>Where we go, i.e. our destination.</i>

5. We have also nouns formed from verbs by prefixing *nung* and omitting the last syllable of the verb, as :

Tlaou kwōyādung,	<i>I love.</i>	Nung kwōyādas,	<i>A lover.</i>
Tlaou hāēlthtang,	<i>I fight.</i>	Nung hāēlthtas,	<i>A fighter.</i>
Tlaou kwolthtang,	<i>I steal.</i>	Nung kwolthtas,	<i>A thief.</i>
Tlaou tumankiung,	<i>I take care of.</i>	Nung tumankings,	<i>A caretaker.</i>
Tlaou kāgung,	<i>I walk.</i>	Nung kās,	<i>A walker.</i>
Dī stigung,	<i>I am ill.</i>	Nung stis,	<i>A sick person.</i>

6. If in the plural, the word *ga* is prefixed and *gē* affixed to the verb, as :

Talun istaiḡ ng,	<i>We walk.</i>	Ga istals gē,	<i>The walkers.</i>
Talung tilitāḡ,	<i>We kill.</i>	Ga tilitās gē,	<i>The murderers.</i>
Talung yetang,	<i>We believe.</i>	Ga yetas gē,	<i>The believers.</i>
Talung kālungāḡung,	<i>We write.</i>	Ga kālungas gē,	<i>The scribes.</i>
Talung kwōyādung,	<i>We love.</i>	Ga kwōyādas gē,	<i>The lover.</i>
Ītil dāungang,	<i>We are wicked.</i>	Ga dāungas gē,	<i>The wicked.</i>
Ītil lāḡung,	<i>We are good.</i>	Ga lās gē,	<i>The good.</i>

7. Nouns are also formed by the prefix *ltha*, and the omission of the last syllable of the verb. Only used in the plural.

Talung telgakiung,	<i>We hate.</i>	Telga ltha kings,	<i>The enemies.</i>
Dalung istlāḡung,	<i>You come.</i>	Ltha istlās gē,	} <i>The comers or the expected.</i>
Ltha kwutungē kladskaḡung,	<i>They are brave.</i>	Ltha kwutungē kladskas,	
Dalung hāagāḡung,	<i>Ye are weak.</i>	Ltha hāāḡas,	<i>The weak.</i>
Ltha stigung,	<i>They are ill.</i>	Ltha stis,	<i>The sick.</i>
Ītil tagwiāḡung,	<i>We are strong.</i>	Ltha tagwiās,	<i>The strong.</i>

## V. PRONOUNS.

### A. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

#### 1. Personal Nominative Pronouns.

Tlaou,	<i>I.</i>	Dahou,	<i>Thou.</i>
Laou,	<i>He, she.</i>	Ou,	<i>It.</i>
Talung,	<i>We.</i>	Dalung,	<i>Ye.</i>
Ltha,	<i>They.</i>		

*Laou* is also used for the third person plural if only a few persons or things are referred to, and the difference is shown by the verb. *Laou* is also common for both the masculine and feminine genders third person singular.

#### 2. Personal Objective Pronouns.

Dī,	<i>Me.</i>	Dāha,	<i>Thee.</i>
Lā,	<i>Him.</i>	Ītil,	<i>Us.</i>
Dalung,	<i>Ye.</i>	Wātaltas,	<i>Them.</i>

*Possessive Pronouns.*

Di	<i>My,</i>	Dung,	<i>Your.</i>
Il,	<i>His, hers, its.</i>	Ītil,	<i>Ours.</i>
Dalung,	<i>Yours.</i>	Ltha,	<i>Theirs.</i>

*Il* is also used for the third person plural if only a few persons or things are referred to, and the difference between the third person singular and *Il* the third person plural is shown by the verb.

3. *Reflexive Possessive Pronouns.*

Giang,	<i>My own.</i>	Kiagin,	<i>Mine.</i>
Dungiou,	<i>Your own.</i>	Laġiou,	<i>His own, her own.</i>
Ītilgiou,	<i>Our own.</i>	Dalungġiou,	<i>Your own.</i>
Lthāgiou,	<i>Their own.</i>		

*Laġiou* is also used for the third person plural if only a few persons are referred to.

4. *Definite Possessive Pronouns.*

Di na,	<i>Mine.</i>	Dānga,	<i>Yours.</i>
Langa,	<i>His, hers.</i>	Ītlāga,	<i>Us.</i>
Dalanga,	<i>Yours.</i>	Lthanga,	<i>Their.</i>

5. *Objective Pronouns.*

Di-ā,	<i>To me.</i>	Dahā,	<i>Thee.</i>
Lahā,	<i>Him.</i>	Ītlā,	<i>Us.</i>
Dalungā,	<i>Ye,</i>	Lthaā,	<i>Them.</i>

B. *RELATIVE PRONOUNS.*

Kietho,	<i>Who.</i> (Singular.)	Kītildou,	<i>Who.</i> (Plural)
Atlanis,	<i>This one.</i> (Not visible.)	Ashgē,	<i>These.</i>
Althsgē,	<i>These.</i> (Not visible.)	Washgē,	<i>Those.</i>
Kinaso,	<i>Which.</i>	Adshi,	<i>This.</i>
Wadshi,	<i>That.</i>	Hinu,	<i>As, thus.</i>
Tliku,	<i>What, as.</i>		

C. *DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.*

Anis,	<i>This.</i>	Refers to persons only.	
Wunis,	<i>That.</i>	"	"
Adaltas,	<i>These.</i>	"	"
Wadaltas,	<i>Those.</i>	"	"
Adshi,	<i>This.</i>	Refers to things and places only.	
Wadshi,	<i>That.</i>	"	"
Ou kin isis,	<i>These.</i>	Refers to things only.	
Wou kin isis,	<i>Those.</i>	"	"
Ongus,	<i>These.</i>	"	"
Wongus,	<i>Those.</i>	"	"
Ashgē,	<i>These.</i>	"	"
Washgē,	<i>Those.</i>	"	"
Tliku,	<i>What, as.</i>		
Hinu,	<i>As, thus.</i>		
Kingān,	<i>Same as.</i>		
Waikingān,	<i>The same.</i>		
Kwutkingān,	<i>Selfsame.</i>	Refers to things only.	

## D. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Kistho,	Who?	(Singular.)	Kitildou,	Who?	(Plural.)
Gūshu,	What?		Kinasu,	Which?	(Singular.)
Kishgaiu,	Which?	(Plural.)	Kasino,	How, what?	
Kistagiou,	Whose?	(Singular.)	Kitildagiou,	Whose?	(Plural.)
Kislū,	How many, how?				
Kasin tətjing ed gu dung istatlang?				What hat do you want?	
Kislū tluwē dānga giagāgung?				How big is your canoe?	

## E. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

The reflexive pronoun is formed by adding *agung* to the personal pronoun, as:

Tlaou agung,	<i>I myself.</i>	Dahou agung,	<i>Yourself.</i>
Laou agung,	<i>Himself.</i>	Agung talung,	<i>Ourselves.</i>
Agung dalung,	<i>Yourselves.</i>	Agung laou or ungung ltha.	<i>Themselves.</i>

## F. RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS.

Gwuda talung (kwōyādung),	<i>We love one another.</i>
Gwuda dalung (kwōyādung),	<i>Ye " " "</i>
Gwuda ltha (kwōyādung),	<i>They " " "</i>

## G. INDEFINITE AND DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS.

Kinbān,	<i>Any.</i>
Lth wautliwan hanu,	<i>Each one.</i>
Tlinashan,	<i>Either.</i>
Kum tlinashan,	<i>Neither.</i>
Kalat,	<i>Other.</i>
Adda,	<i>Other.</i>
Kinasu,	<i>Which of two.</i>
Adshi isken waigen kalat ishīn,	<i>Both one and the other.</i>
Tliku kālūngāsi han,	<i>Of any sort.</i>
Tliku kālūngē edsi han,	<i>Of any size.</i>
Swaunshung,	<i>One.</i>
Ga kalat,	<i>Others.</i>
Ga adda,	<i>Others.</i>

*Examples of Possessive Pronouns.*

Kiagin ū iching,	<i>It is mine.</i>
Danḡiou iching,	<i>It is yours.</i>
Lāḡiou iching,	<i>It is his.</i>
Īlḡiou iching,	<i>It is ours.</i>
Dalūḡiou iching,	<i>It is yours.</i>
Lthāḡiou iching,	<i>It is theirs.</i>
Kiagin nē ū iching,	<i>It is my house.</i>
Tatjingē lth unga ista,	<i>Get your hat.</i>
Dungiou kōdetsē lāḡung,	<i>Your coat is good.</i>
Lāḡiou kōgina dāungang,	<i>His book is bad.</i>
Īlḡiou kum lāḡung,	<i>Ours is no good.</i>
Dalūḡiou statilthdouwē kigāgung,	<i>Your stockings are worn out.</i>
Lthagiou staskōga kladskāgung,	<i>Their boots are strong.</i>



NOTE.—*Unga* may be used only when the subject is doing something to or with his own goods or relations and it has the full possessive force.

Aung unga ā lth kantshang,	<i>I will go unto my father.</i>
Kūtiljou althgwi unga lth ista,	<i>Bring your own axe.</i>
Kit unga lth kwoyādung,	<i>I love my child.</i>
Tliga unga gwi ltha stilgun,	<i>They returned to their own country.</i>
Nē gwi unga lth stilgung,	<i>I return home, e.g. to my own house.</i>
Kwutungē unga lth kladekāda,	<i>Strengthen your hearts.</i>

#### General Examples.

Kistho iching?	<i>Who is it?</i>
Tlaou iching,	<i>It is I.</i>
Gūshgu dung istang?	<i>What are you doing?</i>
Kwul gu dung dā us?	<i>Have you any tobacco?</i>
Kistho dung iching?	<i>Who are you?</i>
Tlaou James iching,	<i>I am James.</i>
Kinasu ga dung istatlung?	<i>Which (of two) do you want?</i>
Kishgaiu ga il istatlang?	<i>Which (of many) does he want?</i>
Nung kalat di ga lth ista,	<i>Give me the other.</i>
Kum nung kalat lth dāangung,	<i>I have no other.</i>
Īlil kingāu il ēdung,	<i>He is like us.</i>
Lth hāada titch dāangang,	<i>Some of the people are wicked.</i>

#### VI. ADJECTIVES.

An adjective denotes a quality appended to the noun without stating definitely that the quality belongs to it. The position of the adjective in a sentence is always after the noun.

Nung itlinga lā.	Staskōga kladska.	Kōgina dāunga.
<i>A man good.</i>	<i>Book strong.</i>	<i>Book bad.</i>
Kōgina staia.	Tatjingē houtla	Gioung s'het.
<i>Paper thin.</i>	<i>Hat new.</i>	<i>Cotton red.</i>

In very many languages this agreement is shown by the termination, but it is not so in the Haida. The adjectives in this language chiefly terminate with *a*, and most of the nouns have the same ending, and thus, in a slight degree, the adjectives may be said to be of the same gender, number, and case as the nouns.

Adjectives are classified as definitive, qualitative and quantitative.

1. Definitive adjectives denote a thing from its class, and thus the indefinite and definite articles are also called adjectives:

Nung itlinga,	<i>A man.</i>	Anung itlingas,	<i>The man.</i>
Adshi kōgina,	<i>This book.</i>	Wou lamatoē isis,	<i>That sheep.</i>
Lāgiou skatlangwē,	<i>His cup.</i>	Dungiou kāsotouho,	<i>Your lamp.</i>
Dalungiou sulthkaungwē,	<i>Your seals.</i>	Lthāgiou kiutanē,	<i>Their horses.</i>
Īlilgiou staskōga,	<i>Our boots.</i>	Anung chadaa,	<i>The woman.</i>

## 2. Qualitative adjectives denote the quality of the nouns, as :

Nung itlinga kutungas,	Kwutungē skēla.
A man wise.	Heart unclean.
Nung chada zuējing.	Shantlan dāunga.
A woman tall.	Day bad.
Kōdets ganga.	Statilthdon lā yūan.
Coat thick.	Stockings good very.

3. When we wish to distinguish anything according to its number either definitely, indefinitely, or distributively, we use the quantitative adjective, as :

Lthāada klālth, *ten men*. This denotes the *definite* number. Kōdets gu hutsū, *a few coats*. This denotes the *indefinite* number. Dalung wautliwan, *all of you*. This is used *distributively*.

*Examples.*

Nung chada dāunga.	Takioun lā.
A woman bad.	Carpet good.
Kōjina kutungas.	Kil kladska.
Book wise.	Voice strong.
Hangi skēla.	Kwutungē skwuna.
Face dirty.	Heart clean.

Chada, takioun, kōjina, kil, hangi and kwutungē are nouns, and dāunga, lā, kutungas, kladska, skēla, and skwuna are adjectives denoting the quality or importance of each noun.

*Examples.*

Laou nung hāhutsu dāunga iching.
He a boy wicked is.
Itil lth hāda kutungas kum kin dāunga istiē da kwudungāngung.
We the men wise not thing wicked do to wish.
Talung gūshou gingangan eds kwōyādaḡungung.
We talk worthless are loving.

Thus nung hāhutsu dāunga, lth hāda kutungas, and gūshou gingangan eds are used to denote the quality of the pronouns laou, itil and talung.

## 4. COMPARISON.

There are three usual degrees of comparison, the positive, the comparative and the superlative.

## A. COMPARATIVE DEGREE.

The comparative is formed by adding *ēdung* to the stem or root.

POSITIVE.		COMPARATIVE.	
Dāunga,	Bad.	Dāunga ēdung,	Worse.
Lā,	Good.	Lā ēdung,	Better.
Jing,	Far.	Jinga ēdung,	Farther.
Jingelgung,	Late.	Jingelth ēdung,	Later.
Houla,	Sweet.	Houla ēdung,	Sweeter.
Hougut,	Bitter.	Hougut ēdung,	More bitter.

2. The comparative is sometimes formed by prefixing *wauhangast* to the positive degree, as :

POSITIVE.		COMPARATIVE.
Hutsu,	<i>Small.</i>	Wauhangast i hutsu.
Khangs,	<i>Tiny.</i>	Wauhangast i khangs.
Sûtsu,	<i>Little.</i>	Wauhangast i sûtsu.

3. The comparative is also formed by the prefix *wautelgu*.

Kwan,	<i>Many.</i>	Wautelgu kwan,	<i>More.</i>
Dûunga,	<i>Near.</i>	Wautelgu dûunga,	<i>Nearer.</i>
Yûan,	<i>Big, Great.</i>	Wautelgu yûan,	<i>Greater, Bigger.</i>
Kwunan,	<i>Much.</i>	Wautelgu kwan yûan,	<i>More.</i>
Lâgung,	<i>Good.</i>	Wautelgu lâgung,	<i>Better.</i>

Wautelgu waigen houshen wautelga, *More and more.*

4. *Kingân* is sometimes added to the positive degree and makes the comparative, as :

POSITIVE.		COMPARATIVE.	
Hêt,	<i>Low.</i>	Hêt kingân,	<i>Lower.</i>
Hênung,	<i>Low.</i>	Hênung kingân,	<i>Lower.</i>
Shâ,	<i>High.</i>	Shâ kingân,	<i>Higher.</i>
Kiakgust,	<i>Outside.</i>	Kiakgust kingân,	<i>Outer.</i>
Otgwau,	<i>Last.</i>	Otgwau kingân,	<i>Last.</i>

5. The irregular comparatives are :

POSITIVE.		COMPARATIVE	
Kiâ,	<i>Old.</i>	Kiâsitli,	<i>Older,</i>
Kiâ,	<i>Out.</i>	Kiakgust kingân,	<i>Outer, Utter.</i>
Gu hutsu,	<i>Few.</i>	Gu sûtsu,	<i>Fewer.</i>
Kwunna,	<i>First.</i>	Lâgust,	<i>Next.</i>
Ostla,	<i>Fore.</i>	Gûst,	<i>Former. Refers to persons only.</i>
Itan kingân,	<i>Fore.</i>	Awolth,	<i>Former. Refers to time only.</i>

## B. SUPERLATIVE DEGREE.

1. The superlative is formed by adding *agwi* or *sitlth ligung* to the root, as :

POSITIVE.		COMPARATIVE.	
Kiâ,	<i>Old</i>	Kiâsitli,	<i>Elder.</i>
Kiâ,	<i>Out.</i>	Kiakgust kingân,	<i>Outer.</i>
Gu hutsui	<i>Few.</i>	Gu sûtsu;	<i>Fewer.</i>
Hêt,	<i>Low.</i>	Hêt kingân,	<i>Lower.</i>
Hênung,	<i>Low.</i>	Hênung kingân,	<i>Lower.</i>
Shâ,	<i>High.</i>	Shâ kingân,	<i>Higher.</i>
Sinung,	<i>High.</i>	Sinung kingân,	<i>Higher.</i>
Yûan,	<i>Great.</i>	Wautelgu yûan,	<i>Greater.</i>
Dûunga,	<i>Bad.</i>	Dûunga êdung,	<i>Worse.</i>
Lâ,	<i>Good.</i>	Lâid or Lâ êdung,	<i>Better.</i>
Jinga,	<i>Far.</i>	Jinga êdung,	<i>Farther.</i>
Wadshgwau,	<i>Far.</i>	Jingelth êdung,	<i>Later.</i>
Jingelgung,	<i>Late.</i>	Otgwau kingân,	<i>Last.</i>

Oṭḡwau,	<i>Last.</i>	Lagūst,	<i>Next.</i>
Kwunna,	<i>First.</i>	Gūst,	<i>Former.</i>
Ostla,	<i>Fore.</i>	Awolth,	<i>Former.</i>
Itan kingān,	<i>Fore.</i>	Wauhangast hutsu,	<i>Less.</i>
Hutsu,	<i>Little.</i>	Wautelgu kwan,	<i>More.</i>
Kwan,	<i>Many.</i>	Wautelgu kwan yūan,	<i>More.</i>
Kwunna,	<i>Much.</i>	Wautelgu dūunga,	<i>Nearer, Near.</i>
Dūunga,	<i>Nigh.</i>		
Dung an dō hanāgung,		<i>I am near you.</i>	
Dī gūst il kouwang,		<i>He sits next to me.</i>	
An dī dūungāgung,		<i>I am near.</i>	
Laou wautelgu dāung yūangung,		<i>He is the worst, or,</i>	
Laou dāunga sitlthligung,		<i>He is the worst.</i>	
Tlīgā jinga ā il kailitan,		<i>He has gone into a far country.</i>	
Dung jingēlth sitlthligung,		<i>You are the latest or last.</i>	

## SUPERLATIVE.

Kiāsitligung, kidāangada,	<i>Eldest.</i>
Kiakgust agwi, Outermost, Ostliē,	<i>Utmost.</i>
Gu sitlthligung,	<i>Farthest.</i>
Hēt agwi,	<i>Lowest.</i>
Hēnung agwi,	<i>Highest.</i>
Shā agwi,	<i>Highest.</i>
Sinung agwi,	<i>Highest.</i>
Wautelgu agwi yūan,	<i>Greatest.</i>
Dāunga sitlthligung,	<i>Worst.</i>
Lā sitlthligung,	<i>Best.</i>
Jinga sitlthligung or Jingelth sitlthligung,	<i>Latest.</i>
Oṭḡwau agwi,	<i>The very last.</i>
Yakwultan,	<i>Nearest.</i>
Kalithozu,	<i>Foremost.</i>
Tlaglu,	<i>Foremost.</i>
Wauhangast agwi sūga, wauhangastagwi hutsu,	
Wauhangast agwi sutsu,	<i>Most.</i>
Wautelgu agwi kwan,	<i>Most.</i>
Wautelgu agwi kwan yūan,	<i>Most.</i>
Wautelgu agwi dūunga,	<i>Nearest.</i>

*Ostla* refers to persons only, also its comparative and superlative degrees.

*Itan kingan*, *awolth*, and *tlaglu* refer to time only.

## 5. INDEFINITE NUMERALS.

Wautliwan,	<i>All.</i>	Ltha wautliwan hann,	<i>Each.</i>	Kwan,	<i>Many.</i>
Kinhān,	<i>Any.</i>	Kwañēlthidung,	<i>Enough.</i>	Īdung,	<i>Enough.</i>
Titch,	<i>Some.</i>	Tlinashan,	<i>Either.</i>	Chikun,	<i>Several.</i>
Gwudilaed,	<i>Divers.</i>	Suhutsūs,	<i>New.</i>	Stungan,	<i>Both.</i>
Ītli,	<i>Certain.</i>	Stāidung,	<i>Enough.</i>		

The above are called adjectives and are applied only to quantity and numbers, as :

Lth hāda wautliwan,  
Stungan dāungang,

*All people.*  
*Both are wicked.*

Lth hāada gwudila ed stiḡung,	<i>Divers people are ill.</i>
Ltha wantliwan hanu dī ga lth ista,	<i>Give me each one.</i>
Lth hāada kwan lth kinḡung,	<i>I see many people.</i>
Kin gu butsūs swaunan lāḡung,	<i>Only a few things are good.</i>
Lth hāada itli skunzalung yūanḡung,	<i>Certain people are very lazy.</i>
Tlinashan gu dung istatlang,	<i>Do you want either of them.</i>
Kōdets titch swaunan kladskāḡung,	<i>A few coats only are strong.</i>

## 6. DEFINITE NUMERALS.

CARDINALS.		CARDINALS.	
Swaunshung,	<i>One.</i>	Lthūnilth,	<i>Six.</i>
Stung,	<i>Two.</i>	Chigwan,	<i>Seven.</i>
Lth'ūnilth,	<i>Three.</i>	Stanshanga,	<i>Eight.</i>
Stanshung,	<i>Four.</i>	Klalthswansinḡu,	<i>Nine.</i>
Klēlth,	<i>Five.</i>	Klālth,	<i>Ten.</i>

The numbers above ten are formed by adding *one, two, three, &c.*, to the numeral *ten* as :

Klalth wok swaunshung,	<i>Eleven.</i>	Klalth wok lthūnilth,	<i>Sixteen.</i>
Klalth wok stung	<i>Twelve.</i>	Klalth wok chigwan,	<i>Seventeen.</i>
Klalth wok lth'ūnilth,	<i>Thirteen.</i>	Klalth wok stanshanga,	<i>Eighteen.</i>
Klalth wok stanshung,	<i>Fourteen.</i>	Klalth wok klalthswansinḡu,	<i>Nineteen.</i>
Klalth wok klēlth,	<i>Fifteen.</i>	Klālē stung,	<i>Twenty.</i>

Sometimes *lagwau swaunshung* is used for "Twenty."

The numbers above *twenty* are formed by adding *one, two, three, &c.*, to *twenty*, as :

Lagwau swaunshung wok swaunshung,	<i>Twenty-one.</i>
Lagwau swaunshung wok stung,	<i>Twenty-two.</i>
Lagwau swaunshung wok lth'ūnilth,	<i>Twenty-three.</i>
Lagwau swaunshung wok stanshung,	<i>Twenty-four.</i>
Lagwau swaunshung wok klēlth, &c.,	<i>Twenty-five, etc.</i>
Klālē lth'ūnilth,	<i>Thirty.</i>
Klālē lth'ūnilth wok swaunshung,	<i>Thirty-one.</i>
Klālē lth'ūnilth wok stung, etc.,	<i>Thirty-two, etc.</i>
Lagwau stung,	<i>Forty.</i>
Lagwau stung wok swaunshung,	<i>Forty-one.</i>
Lagwau stung wok stung, &c.,	<i>Forty-two, etc.</i>
Klālē klēlth,	<i>Fifty.</i>
Klālē klēlth wok swaunshung,	<i>Fifty-one.</i>
Klālē klēlth wok stung, &c.,	<i>Fifty-two, etc.</i>
Lagwau lth'ūnilth,	<i>Sixty.</i>
Lagwau lth'ūnilth wok swaunshung,	<i>Sixty-one.</i>
Lagwau lth'ūnilth wok stung, &c.,	<i>Sixty-two.</i>
Klālē chigwan,	<i>Seventy.</i>
Klālē chigwan wok swaunshung,	<i>Seventy-one.</i>
Klālē chigwan wok stung, &c.,	<i>Seventy-two, etc.</i>
Lagwau stanshung,	<i>Eighty.</i>
Lagwau stanshung wok swaunshung,	<i>Eighty-one.</i>
Lagwau stanshung wok stung, &c.,	<i>Eighty-two, etc.</i>



Klälë klälthawansingü,	Ninety.
Klälë klälthawansingü wok swaunshung,	Ninety-one.
Klälë klälthawansingü wok stung, &c.,	Ninety-two, etc.
Lagwau klälth,	One hundred.
Lagwau klälth wok swaunshung,	One hundred and one.
Lagwau klälth wok stung,	One hundred and two.
Lagwau klälth wok klälth,	One hundred and ten.
Lagwau lthünilth,	One hundred and twenty.
Lagwau lthünilth wok klälth,	One hundred and thirty.
Lagwau chigwau,	One hundred and forty.
Lagwau chigwau wok klälth,	One hundred and fifty.
Lagwau stanshanga,	One hundred and sixty.
Lagwau stanshanga wok klälth,	One hundred and seventy.
Lagwau klälthawansingü,	One hundred and eighty.
Lagwau klälthawansingü wok klälth,	One hundred and ninety.
Lagwau klälth,	Two hundred.
Lagwau klälth wok lagwau klälth,	Three hundred.
Lagwau klälë stung,	Four hundred.
Lagwau klälë stung wok lagwau klälth,	Five hundred.
Lagwau klälë lth'ünilth,	Six hundred.
Lagwau klälë lth'ünilth wok lagwau klälth,	Seven hundred.
Lagwau klälë stanshung,	Eight hundred.
Lagwau klälë stanshung wok lagwau klälth,	Nine hundred.
Lagwau klälë klälth,	One thousand.

If more than a thousand is required to be expressed the Indians generally say *lagwau klälë kwan*, i.e. "more than can be counted," as they are so numerous.

#### 7. NUMERAL PREFIXES.

Each numeral has a prefix or middle word. This prefix varies according to the noun with which it is connected, and distinguishes the articles referred to as square, thick, round, etc. In point of fact it is used to denote the quality of the noun to which it is attached.

1. *K'i* is used to denote "anything round," as:

Däla ki swaunshung,	One dollar.
Wategë ki stung,	Two w itches.
Shibili hüga ki lth'ünilth,	Three loaves of bread.
Käsotouho ki swaunshung,	One lamp.
Gilk ki klälth,	One biscuit.

*Sa* refers to "hymns, whips," etc.

Shalang sa swaunshung,	One hymn.
Stasköga dupsitawë sa swaunshung,	One bootlace.
Küwë sa stanshung,	Four roads.
Saalungai sa klälth,	Five hymns.
Kiutan skidangwë sa klälth,	Ten whips.
Goudjou or güdjou sa klälth,	Five drums.

3. *Ti* refers to "houses, brushes, and waves."

Në ti stung,	Two houses.
Tlakioudal ti klälth,	Five brushes.
Lü ti stanshung,	Four waves.

4. *Saasgud* refers to "time" only

Minute saasgud,	One minute.	Askaskit saasgud,	One hour.
Sin saasgud,	One day.	Sundiga saasgud,	One week.
Kung saasgud,	One month.	Tada saasgud,	One year.

5. *Saaskwan* refers to "land, lumber," &c.

Tligē stung saaskwan,	Two pieces of land.
Iloige saaskwan,	One village.
Zu saaskwan,	One piece of cedar.
Hetlista saaskwan,	One piece of lumber.
Kwutungē saaskwan,	One whole heart.
Kwai saaskwan,	One entire rope.

6. *Tliskwan* refers to "the body, clothes," &c.

Tlu tliskwan,	One body.
Kin giandas tliskwan,	One suit of clothes.
Chin glinanda tliskwan,	One salmon.
Ettit tliskwan,	One bird.

7. *Ta* refers to "ropes" only.

Kwai ta stung,	Two ropes.
Kwai ta klālth,	Ten ropes.
Kwai ta chigwau,	Seven ropes.

8. *Chi* refers to "the hands, feet," &c.

Stlē chi stung,	Two hands.
Stai chi klālth,	Five feet.
Nū chi lth'ūnilth,	Three devil fish.
Kwun chi swaunshung,	One nose.
Skwustou chi stanshung,	Four vests.
Shibili gwaulē chi stanshanga,	Eight sacks of flour.

9. *Skā* refers to "the eye, eggs, boots," &c.

Hangi skā swaunshung,	One eye.	Staskōga skā stung,	Two boots.
Chiku skā lth'ūnilth,	Three guns.	Khou skā stanshung,	Four eggs.
Kālungē skā klālth,	Five pencils.	Stlin skā lth'ūnilth,	Six needles.

10. *Gu* refers to "hats, buttons," &c.

Tatjing gu chigwau,	Seven hats.
Gūlang gu stanshanga,	Eight buttons.
Hāku gu klālthswansingū,	Nine halibut.
Cidā guu ālālth,	Ten mothers of halibut.
Dāla hinawē gu lth'ūnilth,	Three half dollars.
Chin yillā gu stung,	Two dry salmon.

11. *Tu* refers to "spoons and fans."

Yhitou tu klālth,	Ten fans.	Stlagwal tu klālē stung,	Twenty spoons.
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12. *Ā* refers to "villages, plates," &c.

Kēlthka ā stung,	Two plates.
Lanna ā klālth,	Five villages.
Kūwē ā lth'ūnilth,	Three doors.
Basketgē ā chigwau,	Seven baskets.
Hetlista ā stanshanga,	Eight pieces of lumber.
Hēadla ā klālth,	Ten buckets.

13. *Sis* refers to "boxes, shirts, &c.

Hôt sis swaunshung,	One box.
Kôdets sis stung,	Two coats.
Sistlang sis lth'unilth,	Three pans.
Kôdets kâtli sis stanshung,	Four shirts.
Hankwute sis klêlth,	Five kettles.
Zanôdan sis lthûunilth,	Six stoves.

14. *Tla* refers to "breeches, stockings," &c.

Kwunê tla chigwan,	Seven pair of breeches.
Tladinijingê tla stanshanga,	Eight pictures.
Statilthdou tla klâlthswansingu,	Nine stockings.
Yâtz tlinganda tla klâlth,	Ten pieces of iron.
Kûtiljor tla stung,	Two axes.
Kwul tla klâlth,	Five plugs of tobacco.

15. *Lth'ka* refers to "beds, tables," &c.

Tidan lth'ka stanshung,	Four beds.
Tablegê lth'ka chigwan,	Seven tables.
Zanoê lth'ka klâlth,	Ten pieces of fire wood.
Aulthkaaungwê lth'ka swaunshung,	One chair.
Gatou lth'ka stung,	Two forks.
Kâsotouho kûasi lth'ka lthûunilth,	Six candlesticks.

16. A few irregular prefixes and adjectives are :

Tokwuntlo ku klêlth,	Five matches.
Stai kiskwan,	One hand.
Nê tiskwan,	One house.
Churchnigê tiskwan,	Whole church.
Schoolnigê tiskwan,	Whole school.
Tlikalthdou kasku,	Whole steel.
Stlê chiskwan,	One hand.
Kalk kiskwan,	One bottle.

17. There are also a few irregular comparative and superlative degrees,

as :

Kwaun	<i>Fur seal.</i>	Hôt,	<i>Box.</i>
Kwaunglâila,	<i>Medium size fur seal.</i>	Hôt siskôna,	<i>Large box.</i>
Kwaun hutsu,	<i>Small fur seal.</i>	Hôt saisilla,	<i>Medium size box.</i>
Kwaun sûtsu,	<i>Smallest fur seal.</i>	Hôt hutsu,	<i>Small box.</i>
Kwaun tlakôna,	<i>Large fur seal.</i>	Hôt sûtsu,	<i>Smallest box.</i>
Ou iskôna ?	<i>Is it larger ?</i>		
Tlî gu yesgâga ?	<i>Is it bigger ?</i>		
Tlî il tlagâga ?	<i>Is he bigger ?</i>		

#### Examples of Adjectives.

Nung itlinga lâ il iching,	<i>He is a good man.</i>
Anung chadas kutungâ gung,	<i>The woman is wise.</i>
Nung itlinga lâ yuan dung iching,	<i>You are a very good man.</i>
Adahi kôdets olthilth gung,	<i>This coat is green.</i>
Ltha telgu il lâgung,	<i>He is better than they.</i>
Dî telgu il iching,	<i>He is stronger than.</i>

Dung telgu il zāi jinḡung,	<i>He is better than you.</i>
Adshi wautelgu lā sitlthligung,	<i>This is the best.</i>
Adshi wauhangast agwi ḡdung,	<i>This is the least.</i>
Laon dāunga sitlthligung,	<i>He is the worst.</i>
Anung hāhutsu kutungā sitlthligung,	<i>This is the wisest plan.</i>
Ītil kwutungḡesti yuan gung,	<i>We are very sorry.</i>
Tada saasḡud di stigun,	<i>I was sick one day.</i>
Nē ti swaunshung lth daang,	<i>I have four horses.</i>
Gūdjou sa klēlth lth dakgun,	<i>I bought five drums.</i>
Dālā ki stung dung ga lth istāshang	<i>I shall give you two dollars.</i>
Siatlang sis klēlth ga di istatlang,	<i>I want five kettles.</i>
Kwaun glaiḡla di ga lth ista,	<i>Give me the medium sized furseal.</i>

## VII. ADVERBS.

## 1. Adverbs of Time.

Itan,	<i>Then.</i>	Wēata,	<i>Now.</i>	Awolth,	<i>Formerly.</i>
Silid,	<i>After.</i>	Wadla,	<i>Afterwards.</i>	Kwai amzawan,	<i>Presently.</i>
Houitang,	<i>Immediately.</i>	Itanan,	<i>Soon.</i>	Ēlthki,	<i>Already.</i>
Kwunast,	<i>Before.</i>	Aiata,	<i>To-day.</i>	Adātlth,	<i>Yesterday.</i>
Adātlthstlo,	<i>To-morrow.</i>	Tlistluan,	<i>Betimes.</i>	Tlaglu,	<i>Ago.</i>
Gust,	<i>Next.</i>				

*Examples.*

Dung lth kingasēs silid lth kaiitshang,	<i>I shall go after I see you.</i>
Wēata di sti yuāngung,	<i>I am now very ill.</i>
Awolth di dāungang di tlou wēata laḡung,	<i>Formerly I was wicked, but now I am good.</i>
Dī talthlāt tlāgang itan dung ta lth tlātsang,	<i>Help me first, then I will assist you.</i>
Houitang lth kā, waigen wadla di dung kingasang,	<i>Go immediately, and you will see me afterwards.</i>
Adātlth lā lth kinguni, aiata tlou kum lā lth kingāngun, adātlthstlo houshen lā lth kingasang,	<i>I saw him yesterday, but I have not seen him to-day. To-morrow I shall see him again.</i>
Itanan lth lthāngwilashang,	<i>I shall soon go to work.</i>
Tlaglu agwi Jesus itil hagunan kwōtalang,	<i>Jesus died for our sins a long time ago.</i>
Laon kātāgang kwunast di kwutungē lāgang,	<i>I was happy before he came.</i>
Kwai amzawan kin dung ga lth istāshang,	<i>I will give it to you presently.</i>
Tlistluan il tagwiāgungung,	<i>Betimes he is strong.</i>

## 2. Duration of Time.

Edḡū,	<i>Always.</i>	Swaunung,	<i>Ever.</i>	Kum tliku,	<i>Never.</i>
Tlāā,	<i>Long.</i>	Hanskī,	<i>Continually.</i>	Houān,	<i>Awhile.</i>

*Examples.*

Waikingān il edgū gung,	<i>He is always the same.</i>
Laou hēninga swaunung shang,	<i>He will live for ever.</i>
Kum tliku ādlun il katea tlingē kāng gaangung,	<i>He can never come here.</i>
Dī kwōsan hanskitung,	<i>I am coughing continually.</i>
Houān singelthkaug talung gūshūgun-dang,	<i>While we pray.</i>
Tlāā il stiḡun,	<i>He has been a long time ill.</i>

3. *Repetition of Time.*

Gū,	<i>Often.</i>	Kinhutla,	<i>Seldom.</i>	Houshen,	<i>Again.</i>
Giakut,	<i>Sometimes.</i>	Gunḡung,	<i>Generally.</i>	Houtlagū,	<i>Anew</i>
Lthwoiagū,	<i>Afresh.</i>	Sinstla,	<i>Mostly.</i>		

*Examples.*

Victoria tligē ā lth kaiit gū gung,	<i>I often go to Victoria.</i>
Tlaigu tligē ā lth kaiit hutlang,	<i>I seldom go to Skidegate.</i>
Houshen dung kāngē da dī kwudun-gung,	<i>I wish to see you again.</i>
Giakut dī kwutungē dāungang,	<i>Sometimes my heart is wicked.</i>
Lā lth kinḡil gunḡung,	<i>I generally see him.</i>
Kōdets houtlagū gung,	<i>The coat is always new.</i>
Il saai lthwoiagū gun,	<i>His cheek has broken out afresh.</i>
Dī stis sinstla giḡung,	<i>I am mostly unwell.</i>

4. *Adverbs of Place (rest in a place).*

Waudlun,	<i>There.</i>	Shā,	<i>Above.</i>	Kiāgūst,	<i>Without.</i>
Ādlun,	<i>Here.</i>	Hēt,	<i>Below.</i>	Nagūst,	<i>Within.</i>
Tliḡdan,	<i>Everywhere.</i>	Ā,	<i>In.</i>	Kum tliḡdan,	<i>Nowhere.</i>
Kwunast,	<i>Before.</i>	Kiā,	<i>Out.</i>	Hantlā,	<i>In front of.</i>
Wauā,	<i>Yonder.</i>	Glā,	<i>Behind.</i>		

*Examples.*

Hantlā il kouwang,	<i>He sits in front of me.</i>
Waudlun il gianḡung,	<i>He is standing there.</i>
Shā stāhā il kātlātālang,	<i>He came from above.</i>
Kum tliḡdan kāng gaangung,	<i>It is nowhere.</i>
Ādlun il kouwang,	<i>He sits here.</i>
Hēt gu il iching,	<i>He is below.</i>
Dī nagūst kin dāunga iching,	<i>There is wickedness within me.</i>
Lth hāda tliḡdan iching,	<i>The people are everywhere.</i>
Kiāgūst il gians lth kinḡung,	<i>I see him standing without.</i>
Ītīl glā il iching,	<i>He is behind us.</i>

Dī kwunaat il kāgung,	<i>He walks before me.</i>
Adshā nē ā il iching,	<i>He is in this house.</i>
Kiā lth is,	<i>Go out.</i>
Wauā il iching,	<i>Yonder he is.</i>

5. *Motion to or from a Place.*

Ā ā	<i>To.</i>	Wadshgwi	<i>Away.</i>	Adshistāha,	<i>Hence.</i>
Ai,	<i>Into.</i>	Althgwik,	<i>Hither.</i>	Wadshistāha,	<i>Thence.</i>
Ga,	<i>Unto.</i>	Washt,	<i>Off.</i>	Stāhā,	<i>Forth.</i>
Oudlun,	<i>Thither.</i>	Sikgang,	<i>Upward.</i>	Hetgang,	<i>Downward.</i>
Jinga,	<i>Far.</i>	Dūulthkang,	<i>Sidewards.</i>	Addūlthkang,	<i>Around.</i>
Althla,	<i>Wide.</i>	Āanān,	<i>Near.</i>	Otelthkang,	<i>Backwards.</i>
		Kunungwik,		Forward.	

*Examples.*

Waddanigē āā il kāgung,	<i>He walks to the store.</i>
Wadshgwi il kaiitang,	<i>He goes away.</i>
Stāhā il ichin,	<i>He has gone forth.</i>
Kōdetsē washt lth istang,	<i>I take off my coat</i>
Churchnigē ai il katsagun,	<i>He has come into the church.</i>
Adshi dung ga lth istang,	<i>I bequeath this unto you.</i>
Adshistāha dī lāsang,	<i>Hence I shall be good.</i>
Wadshistāha il kātāsang,	<i>" From thence he will come."</i>
Althgwik lth is,	<i>Come hither.</i>
Oudlun gu is,	<i>(Go) thither.</i>
Sikgang il kātlang,	<i>He climbs upwards.</i>
Hetgang il kats jāgung,	<i>He goes with his head downwards.</i>
Tlaou addūlthkang kinēgung,	<i>I look around.</i>
Tlaou otelthkang kāgung,	<i>I walk backwards.</i>
Laou dūulthkang kāgung,	<i>He walks sideways.</i>
Talung kunungwik istalgung,	<i>We walk forward.</i>
Laou tliga jinga gu il iching,	<i>He is in a far country.</i>
Dī kwulth āanān il kouwang,	<i>He sits near to me.</i>
Hetgwaugē kūwē althlā gung,	<i>The gates of hell are wide.</i>

6. *Adverbs of Quality Denoting Manner.*

Hin,	<i>Thus.</i>	Kwutungē kladskas,	<i>Boldly.</i>	Kladska,	<i>Strongly.</i>
Hu,	<i>So</i>	Kutangtlidzūdi,	<i>Wisely.</i>	Lāgung,	<i>Well.</i>
Kwunan,	<i>Firmly.</i>	Houitang,	<i>Quickly.</i>		

*Examples.*

Hin lth shūgung,	<i>Thus I say.</i>
Kwutungē kladska alth il hāēlthtaḡun,	<i>Boldly he fought.</i>
Kaiitē da dī kwudangē kladskā gung,	<i>I strongly desire to go.</i>
Laou lāgung,	<i>He is well.</i>
Laou kutangtlidzūdang,	<i>He acts wisely.</i>
Houitang lth itil tatlat,	<i>Help us quickly.</i>
Kwunan il gidsgildaḡun,	<i>He held it firmly.</i>

## 7. Adverbs of Degree.

Yüan,	<i>Very.</i>	Talgung,	<i>Nearly.</i>	Sitlthligung,	<i>Quite.</i>
Telgu,	<i>More.</i>	Yenkien,	<i>Exceedingly.</i>	Wautelgu agwi,	<i>Most.</i>
Hëlötäl,	<i>Scarcely.</i>	Kwudungalthan,	<i>Altogether.</i>	Wauhangast ed,	<i>The less.</i>
Wautelga ed,	<i>The more.</i>	Güshäg,	<i>Almost.</i>	Tlan swaunan,	<i>Only.</i>
		Telgu agwi lās,	<i>Eminently.</i>		

*Examples.*

Laou lä yüan gung,	<i>He is very good.</i>
Laou lägelth talgung,	<i>He is nearly well.</i>
Güshäg di il tlasakaḡun,	<i>He almost killed me.</i>
Sküshit hëlötäl gung,	<i>There are scarcely any potatoes.</i>
Tlan Shälänä swaunan tagwiäḡung,	<i>The Lord only is mighty.</i>
Laou tagwia sitlthligung,	<i>He is quite strong again.</i>
Ädlun kwudungalthan talung iching,	<i>We are altogether here.</i>
Wautelgu itil il kwöyädung,	<i>He loves us more.</i>
Shälänä wautelgu agwi läḡung,	<i>The Lord is most holy.</i>
Wautelga ed di ga il istaḡun.	<i>He gave me the more.</i>
Wauhangast ga ed lä ga il istaḡun,	<i>He gave him the less.</i>
Yenkien di kintlingaḡung,	<i>I am exceedingly rich.</i>
Laou ltha telgu agwi täḡung,	<i>He is eminently worthy.</i>

## 8. Adverbs of Quantity Denoting Measure.

Kwun,	<i>Much.</i>	Klingän,	<i>Little.</i>	Daiadung,	<i>Entirely.</i>
Titch,	<i>Somewhat.</i>	Idung,	<i>Enough.</i>	Hinawē,	<i>Half.</i>
Tatilzu,	<i>Partly.</i>				

*Examples.*

Kwun tlakwida di ga il istaḡun,	<i>He gave me much trouble.</i>
Klingän di lägelgung,	<i>I am a little better.</i>
Stä idung,	<i>It is enough.</i>
Il titch tagwiäḡung,	<i>He is somewhat better.</i>
Lth häada tatilzu östän,	<i>The people are partly gone.</i>
Laou lägelth daiadung,	<i>He is entirely well.</i>
Hinawē di ga il istaḡun,	<i>He gave me half.</i>

## 9. Adverbs Denoting Number.

Sa swaunshunglu,	<i>Once.</i>	Otgwau,	<i>Finally.</i>	Tlägang,	<i>Firstly.</i>
Waugud lth/ünlth,	<i>Threefold.</i>	Wadla,	<i>Secondly.</i>	Stungung,	<i>Twice.</i>
Waugud stung,	<i>Twofold.</i>	Otgwau agwi,	<i>Lastly.</i>		

## 10. Adverbs of Mood.

## A. AFFIRMATION.

Äng,	<i>Yes.</i>	Yenslä,	<i>Truly.</i>	Kwaulthangan,	<i>Certainly.</i>
Ähu öh eh,	<i>Surely.</i>				



*Examples.*

Paul gu dung kängā ?	<i>Did you see Paul ?</i>	Äng,	<i>Yes</i>
Yensté il kwutungé unga stiltthang,		Truly	<i>he repents.</i>
Kwaulthangan dung shügung,		You	<i>certainly said so.</i>
Su tada yūan us ?	<i>Is it very cold ?</i>	Èh Òh,	<i>Surely the cold is great.</i>
Dahou gu kälit us ?	<i>Are you going ?</i>	Òh,	<i>I am surely going.</i>

## B. NEGATION.

Kähano,	<i>No.</i>	Kum,	<i>Not.</i>	Chikiang,	<i>By no means.</i>
Kum tliku klingé käng gaangung,			<i>Not at all.</i>		

*Examples.*

James gu dung kängā ?	<i>Did you see James ?</i>	Kähano,	<i>No.</i>
Kum adshi istié an di tagwiäung,			<i>I am not able to do this.</i>
Kälitié ä di chikiang,			<i>I can by no means go.</i>
Kum tliku il küt klingé käng gaangung,			<i>He is not able to go.</i>

## C. ADVERBS DENOTING DOUBT AND PROBABILITY.

Althlingung,	<i>Possibly.</i>	Aia,	<i>Probably.</i>	Asingung,	<i>Perchance,</i>
Aiakum,	<i>Improbably.</i>	Hangung,	<i>Likely.</i>		<i>Perhaps.</i>

*Examples.*

Bishop lth kingasä althlingung,	<i>I may possibly see the Bishop.</i>
Aiat gu zanötluwé kätla us ?	<i>Will the steamer come to-day ?</i>
	Aia, <i>Probably.</i>
Kigäni haäde tlu istlä asingung,	<i>Perchance the Kegani people may come.</i>
James Killasu is hangung,	<i>James is likely to be in Fort Simpson.</i>

## 11. Interrogative Adverbs :

Gūshu hagnan,	<i>Wherefore.</i>	Kishindo,	<i>When.</i>	Kitlano,	<i>Where.</i>
Kashintlou,	<i>Why.</i>	Tlistluan,	<i>When.</i>		

*Examples.*

Kashintlou kum lä dung kingäng üdjang ?	<i>Why did you not see him ?</i>
Kishindo Victoria tligé stähä dalung istlägun ?	<i>When did you come from Victoria ?</i>
Gūsh hagnan chā unga dung dāngun ?	<i>Wherefore or why did you put away your wife, i.e., why are you divorced or separated ?</i>
Kitlano gu talung istiédasang ?	<i>Where shall we go ?</i>

## 12. Adverbs Which Imply Rest in a Place.

Sik,	<i>Up.</i>	Iaku,	<i>On.</i>	Telga,	<i>Over.</i>	Hetit,	<i>Under.</i>	Hët,	<i>Down.</i>
Kalthgüd,	<i>Through.</i>								

*Examples.*

Sik il kätlaiang,	<i>He went up.</i>
Köginē tablegē inku iching,	<i>The book is on the table.</i>
Skatlangwē kwulthkadazi telga lth käläng,	<i>I threw the cup over the fence.</i>
Tablegē hetit ltha tlüadangung,	<i>They sit under the table.</i>
Kit unga swaunshungs hêt ga il istaiang,	<i>He sent down his son.</i>
Nē kalthgüd il kouungung,	<i>He wanders through the house.</i>

## VIII. PREPOSITIONS.

Ā,	<i>In.</i>	Gūā or Gwau,	<i>At.</i>	Kingān,	<i>According to.</i>	Ga,	<i>Unto.</i>
Āā (sometimes contracted to Ā),	<i>To.</i>	Kalthgwid,	<i>Throughout.</i>	Stāhā,	<i>From.</i>		
Inku,	<i>On.</i>	Washt,	<i>Of.</i>	Alth,	<i>With.</i>	An,	<i>For.</i>
Āanān,	<i>Near.</i>	Shū,	<i>Among.</i>	Hetit,	<i>Under.</i>	Kwunast,	<i>Before.</i>
	<i>Tlā, Behind.</i>	Hagunan,	<i>On account of.</i>	Ādang,	<i>Except.</i>		
		Kalthkān,	<i>Instead of.</i>	Āada,	<i>Between.</i>		

*Examples :*

Nē ā lth ista,	<i>Put it in the house.</i>
London āā lth kälitshang,	<i>I shall go to London.</i>
Kigāni hādē lā yūan gung Maset tligē gwau,	<i>The Kegani people are very good at Maset.</i>
Tliku il shūs kingān lth wauḡung,	<i>I act according to his instructions.</i>
Sa dāungas gē stāhā lth itil kaginda,	<i>Deliver us from evil persons.</i>
Adshi dung ga lth istāshang,	<i>I shall give this to or unto you.</i>
Aulthkaaungwē inku lth kāsotouho ista,	<i>Put the lamp on the chair.</i>
James isken John ishin āada il kou- wang,	<i>He sits between James and John.</i>
Dung alth dī kwutungē lāḡung,	<i>I am pleased with you.</i>
Dī an dung lthāangwilagungung,	<i>You are working for me.</i>
Lā kwulth āanān dung iching,	<i>You are near him.</i>
Lth hāada shū il gianḡung,	<i>He stands among the people.</i>
Jesus Christ kalthgwid itil Shālānā,	<i>Through Jesus Christ our Lord.</i>
Aulthkaaungwē hetit hai iching,	<i>There is a dog under the seat.</i>
Dī kwunast il iegīi gung,	<i>He is always before me.</i>
Dalung tlā lth kāshang,	<i>I shall walk behind you.</i>
Jesus itil hagnan kwōtalang,	<i>Jesus on our account (or for our sake) died.</i>
Shānungetlagidas itil alth is ādang kum itil tagwiā tlingān ḡung,	<i>Except God be with us we are powerless.</i>
Dī kalthkān il hāelthtang,	<i>He fights instead of me (or in my place.)</i>

## IX. CONJUNCTIONS.

1. *Copulatives.*

Waigen,	<i>And.</i>	Tlistluan,	<i>When.</i>	Sken,	<i>If.</i>	Itan,	<i>Then.</i>
Althlā,	<i>Because.</i>	Isken,	<i>And.</i>	Ishin,	<i>Also.</i>	Wou,	<i>That.</i>

*Examples.*

James isken John ishin kwutkinganu  
ēdung,

*James and John are alike.*

Tlistloan kin wantliwan dung ēlthki-  
dastlo althkwi lth is,

*You can come when you have finished  
everything.*

Dī dalung kwōyādasken kingwōguna  
tuman dī na lth kingo,

*If ye love me, keep my commandments.*

Lā lth kwōyādo itil il kwōyāda tlāgan-  
gāni althlā,

*Love him because he first loved us.*

Shīgīll waigen skūshīt dung g: lth  
istāgūn,

*I gave you bread and potatoes.*

Lā an lth lthāangwil tlāgang itan dung  
ga il giasouasang,

*Work for him first, then he will pay you.*

Kitlano wou kōgina dung ga istāgūni  
īching?

*Where is the book that I gave you?*

2. *Disjunctives*

Tlou, *But.*  
Houshen, *Again.*  
Ishin, *Also.*

Skenan, *Although.*  
Ādang, *Except.*  
Anisgwau, *Either.*

Tlau swaunan, *Only.*  
Wunigwau, *Or.*

*Examples.*

James kutungāgung dī tlou kum kutun-  
gāgung,

*James is wise but I am not wise.*

Itil dāunga skenan shānungetlagidas  
itil kwōyādung,

*Although we are wicked, yet God loves us.*

Tlan Peter swaunan tagwiāgung,

*Peter only is strong.*

Houshen dung lth kingasang,

*I shall see you again.*

Kin lā lā ga lth ista kwāgūn kōgina  
las ishin,

*I gave him many good things and a  
good book also.*

Kum houshen adlun lth kātlangshang  
lth kaiitē dung gwūlasken,

*I won't come here again if you will let  
me go.*

Shānungetlagidas ādang kum itil swaun  
tagwiāgung,

*No one is strong except God.*

## X. INTERJECTIONS.

Ānāniā or Āchadiā!

Oh dear! Used only when suffering intensely.

Āni. O. Glā!

Splendid! How beautiful! How pretty!

Ēā yā or Hā Hā!

Denote surprise at the great quantity.

Ka!

An expression of disgust.

Ōlang!

Stop it! Dū! For shame, Fie! (Used by females only.)

Maik!

Fie. Shame! (Used by males only). Ēyhā. Shame!

Glanā!

Come, Come! Kwāking! Lo! Kwōking! Behold!

Chū kuan yūan!

Oh! how many.

<i>Hii delgu yūangung !</i>	Oh ! how it rains or Oh ! the big rain !
<i>Kungā !</i>	Oh ! how dirty ! Refers to the body only.
<i>Hi !</i>	Oh ! how dirty ! Refers to clothes only.
<i>Yha !</i>	An expression of disappointment when anything does not turn out as expected.
<i>Ū !</i>	O !
<i>Houā ?</i>	Expression of delight.
<i>K'o !</i>	An expression of disgust.

## XI. VERBS.

Verbs agree with their subject both in number and person, and if two or more subjects are connected by "and" the verb is in the plural.

If one pronoun is affirmative and the other the negative, the verb agrees with the affirmative pronoun.

1. *Voice.*

If we consider an action on the one hand as expressing what anything does, or on the other hand as expressing what is done to it, we indicate these differences by the Active and Passive Voices, as :

Active,	Tlaou istang,	<i>I take.</i>
Passive,	Dī istiāgung,	<i>I am taken.</i>

2. *Mood.*

An action or state may be asserted of a subject in different modes, as an actual reality, or as a possibility, or as a command. The forms appropriate to each are called the modes or moods of a verb.

## A. INDICATIVE MOOD.

The simple assertion that an action is done, has been, or will be done is put in the indicative mood. Thus this mood simply affirms or denies, as :

Tlaou hāelhttang,	<i>I fight.</i>
Kum lth kaiitāngshang,	<i>I will not go.</i>
Tlaou skadadang,	<i>I teach.</i>
Kum laon kätliyildungāngun,	<i>He was not angry.</i>
Talung nilgung,	<i>We drink.</i>
Talung kwōyādung,	<i>We love.</i>

## B. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

If uncertainty or dependence on something else is expressed we use the Subjunctive Mood. Verbs in this mood are preceded by a conjunction such as : *in order that, that, if, &c.* They are also preceded or followed by another verb not in the subjunctive.

*Examples.*

Jesus kwōtālang itil il kaginīcān,	<i>Jesus died in order that he may save us.</i>
Dī ta dung tlātstlo dung ta lth tlātasang,	<i>If you help me I will help you.</i>
Kum dalung yetānatlo dalung gūashang,	<i>If you do not believe, you will be lost.</i>
Dung kil kingān lth wauḡung di kaginīcān,	<i>I obey you in order that I may be saved.</i>
Tlaou kalitstlo,	<i>If I go.</i>
Il kil lth yetīcān,	<i>That I may believe him.</i>

## C. CONDITIONAL MOOD.

This implies the possibility of an action under a certain condition expressed by another verb in the subjunctive.

*Examples.*

Tlaou kwōyāadahangung,	<i>I may love.</i>
Dung kaiitsken lth kaiitcān,	<i>I may go if you go.</i>
Dī alth dung kwutungē lāsahangung,	<i>You may be happy with me.</i>
Dī kwōtaletlo dung kwutungēsti althlingung,	<i>Perhaps you will be should I die.</i>
Tlaou kaiitstlo dung ishin kaiitasahangung,	<i>If I go you may also go.</i>

## D. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

If the assertion is in the form of a command we use the Imperative Mood.

*Examples.*

Kaiitā,	<i>Go.</i>	Istalthā,	<i>Take it.</i>
Dī tlā lth ishālo,	<i>Follow me.</i>	Hansta lth shū,	<i>Confess.</i>
Althkwī lth kā,	<i>Come here.</i>	Sing lā ā lth killā,	<i>Thank him.</i>

## E. CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The pure conjunctive is rendered in English with auxiliary verbs for signs; generally *would*, *should* or *might*. The Conjunctive Mood has two general uses:

Pure, or not subordinate to another verb.

## 2 Subordinate to another verb.

The conjunctive is called pure when it is in the predication of a principal sentence. The Conjunctive Mood has sometimes a subjunctive in subordination to it. I have divided the Conjunctive Mood into two parts:

## 1. Pure Conjunctive Mood. 2. Conditional Conjunctive Mood.

Dung lth kwōyādīē lāḡini,	<i>I should have loved you.</i>
Dung stistlo dung lth kwōyādātlingāḡun,	<i>If you were good, I would love you.</i>
Dung stistlo dung ta lth tlācēan,	<i>If you were ill, I might assist you.</i>

F. We have also a Causative Form equalling in force the Hiphil in the Hebrew language :

Tlaou kwōyādāhalgung,	<i>I cause to love.</i>
Tlaou istiēdhalgung,	<i>I cause to go.</i>
Tlaou tliēdhalgung,	<i>I cause to kill.</i>

G. There is a Commandative Form in the Haida language, but it is not frequently used :

Tlaou kil kwōyādung,	<i>I command to love.</i>
Tlaou kil tlūadang,	<i>I command to sit down.</i>
Tlaou kil ka'titang,	<i>I command to go.</i>

H. The Intentional Form signifies what the speaker intends to do as :

Tlaou ka'itungkasang,	<i>I am about to go.</i>
Tlaou kwōyādāungkasang,	<i>I am about to love.</i>
Tlaou hāēlthāungkasang,	<i>I am about to fight.</i>

I There is also another form which is used to denote a wish or desire :

Di stiē da kwudungung,	<i>I wish to be ill.</i>
Tlaou kāuē da kwudungung,	<i>I desire to see.</i>
Tlaou kwōyādiē du kwudungung,	<i>I wish to love.</i>

### J. Participles.

Besides the four moods we have in Haida three participles. The participles describe both what is imperfect and what is complete. The three forms are the present, the perfect, and the present progressive.

PRESENT.		PERFECT.	
Lthāangwilas,	<i>Working.</i>	Lthāangwilgini,	<i>Having worked.</i>
Kwuduns,	<i>Wishing.</i>	Kwudungini,	<i>Having wished.</i>
Kwōyadas,	<i>Loving.</i>	Kwōyadagini,	<i>Having loved.</i>
Telgakings,	<i>Hating.</i>	Telgakingini,	<i>Having hated.</i>
Kings,	<i>Seeing.</i>	Kingini,	<i>Having seen.</i>
Hāēlthtas,	<i>Fighting.</i>	Hāēlthtagini,	<i>Having fought.</i>

### PRESENT PROGRESSIVE.

Lthāangwilgigini,	<i>Having been working.</i>
Kwudungigini,	<i>Having been wishing.</i>
Kwōyadagigini,	<i>Having been loving.</i>
Telgakingigini,	<i>Having been hating.</i>
Kingigini,	<i>Having been seeing.</i>
Hāēlthtagigini,	<i>Having been fighting.</i>

### 3. Tenses.

Tense is from the Latin *tempus* and signifies time. If we take into consideration the time in which an action is performed and express it, we

must employ what are called "Tenses." Tenses mark an action as being either Present, Past or Future, as :

Tlaou kwōyādung,	<i>I love.</i>
Tlaou kwōyādaguni,	<i>I loved.</i>
Tlaou kwōyādāsang,	<i>I will love.</i>

We have also two Historic Tenses which are used only when relating something that was not done in the presence of the audience.

*Examples.*

Kin tliskwudas il istāgangang bagunan	
il kwutungēstigang,	<i>He was sorry for the wrong he had done.</i>
Jesus itil hagunan kwotālang,	<i>Jesus died for us.</i>
Ītil il kwōyādāgangang,	<i>He had loved us.</i>
Adshi tligē dāungāgang,	<i>This world had been wicked.</i>
Ltha il kāgang,	<i>He saw them.</i>
Herod ltha hahudila tlitagangang,	<i>Herod killed the children.</i>

4. *Number and Person.*

There are two numbers in every tense and mood ; they are called the singular and the plural. Each number has three persons ; the first is the person who speaks ; the second is the person spoken to, and the third is the person spoken of. The subjects of verbs are always nouns and pronouns. They form separate words and always precede the verb.

5. *Conjugation of Verbs.*

A. CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB—TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

	Tlaou iching,	<i>I am.</i>
	Dahou iching,	<i>Thou art.</i>
	Laou iching,	<i>He is.</i>
	Talung iching,	<i>We are.</i>
	Dalung iching,	<i>Ye are.</i>
	Ltha iching,	<i>They are.</i>
If a few :	Laou iawang,	<i>They are.</i>

*Past Tense.*

	Tlaou idjang,	<i>I was.</i>
	Dahou idjang,	<i>Thou wast.</i>
	Laou idjang,	<i>He was.</i>
	Talung idjang,	<i>We were.</i>
	Dalung idjang,	<i>Ye were.</i>
	Ltha idjang,	<i>They were.</i>
If under ten :	Laou isouwang,	<i>They were.</i>



*Future Tense.*

Tlaou isisang,	<i>I shall be.</i>
Dahou isisang,	<i>Thou wilt be.</i>
Laou isisang,	<i>He will be.</i>
Talung isisang,	<i>We shall be.</i>
Dalung isisang,	<i>Ye shall be.</i>
Ltha isisang,	<i>They shall be.</i>
If underten: Laou isiwausang,	<i>They shall be.</i>

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Is,	<i>Be thou.</i>
Laou isadzing,	<i>Let him be.</i>
Isso,	<i>Be ye.</i>
Ltha isadzing,	<i>Let them be.</i>

## CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou ishangung,	<i>I may be.</i>
Dahou ishangung,	<i>Thou mayest be.</i>
Laou ishangung,	<i>He may be.</i>
Talung ishangung,	<i>We may be.</i>
Dalung ishangung,	<i>Ye may be.</i>
Ltha ishangung,	<i>They may be.</i>
If under ten: Laou isouhangung,	<i>They may be.</i>

## OPTATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou istlingagung,	<i>I might be.</i>
Dahou istlingagung,	<i>Thou mightest be.</i>
Laou istlingagung,	<i>He might be.</i>
Talung istlingagung,	<i>We might be.</i>
Dalung istlingagung,	<i>Ye might be.</i>
Ltha istlingagung,	<i>They might be.</i>
If under ten: Laou istlingagung,	<i>They might be.</i>

*Future Tense.*

Tlaou isungkashang,	<i>I might be.</i>	} about to be.
Dahou isungkashang,	<i>Thou mightest be.</i>	
Laou isungkashang,	<i>He might be.</i>	
Talung isungkashan,	<i>We might be.</i>	
Dalung isungkashang,	<i>Ye might be.</i>	
Ltha isungkashang,	<i>They might be.</i>	
If under ten: Laou isungkawaushang,	<i>They might be.</i>	

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,	Isagē,	<i>To be.</i>
Future Tense,	Isungkasagē,	<i>To be about to be.</i>

## PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense,	Isas,	Being.
Future Tense,	Isungkasas,	About to be.

*Note.*—Before the regular verbs are commenced it is necessary to learn the auxiliary verb, as parts of it are used in the conjugation of all the other verbs.

B. The principal tenses of the regular verbs may be thus arranged :

Present	{ Tlaou kwôyâdung,	<i>I love.</i>
	{ Tlaou kwôyâdagungung,	<i>I am loving.</i>
	{ Tlaou kwôyâdagîni,	<i>I have loved.</i>
	{ Tlaou kwôyâdaungkasang,	<i>I am about to love.</i>
Past	{ Tlaou kwôyâdaguni,	<i>I loved.</i>
	{ Tlaou kwôyâdagîgîni,	<i>I was loving.</i>
	{ Tlaou kwôyâdagîgunḡwan,	<i>I had loved.</i>
	{ Tlaou kwôyâdaungkaḡigîni.	<i>I was about to love.</i>
Future.	{ Tlaou kwôyâdasang.	<i>I shall love.</i>
	{ Tlaou kwôyâdagungang.	<i>I shall be loving.</i>
	{ Tlaou kwôyâdangsang.	<i>I shall have loved.</i>
	{ Tlaou kwôyâdagîungkasang.	<i>I shall have been loving.</i>

The present tense is used to express a state begun in past time and now continuing. Some presents have regularly a perfect tense as *Tlaou kâtlaḡung*, I am come.

The past is used as the Aorist in Greek, and is used in conversation of something recently said or done.

The future always refers to something immediately to be done or about to be done. Sometimes it is used of a future action and represents it as continuing to be.

I have used the following pronouns :

Tlaou,	<i>I.</i>	Talung,	<i>We.</i>
Dahou,	<i>Thou.</i>	Dalung,	<i>Ye.</i>
Laou,	<i>He.</i>	Ltha,	<i>They.</i>

If only a few persons, places, or articles be referred to, *Laou* is used as the third person plural and the distinction between the third person singular and the third person plural is shown by the termination of the verb for the third person plural.

The following pronouns also may be used :

Lth,	<i>I.</i>	Îtl,	<i>We.</i>
Dung,	<i>Thou.</i>	Dalung,	<i>Ye.</i>
Il,	<i>He.</i>	Ltha,	<i>They.</i>

*Il* is sometimes used for the third person plural, if only a few persons, places, or articles be referred to, and the difference between the third person singular and the third person plural is shown by the termination of the verb for the third person plural.

We thus see that *lth*, *dung*, and *il* are interchangeable with *tlaou*, *dahou* and *laou*, and either may correctly and at any time be used.

## C. CONJUGATION OF A REGULAR VERB.

*Conjugation I.—Kwōyāda, To love.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādung,	<i>I love.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou lovest.</i>
Laou "	<i>He loves.</i>
Talung "	<i>We love.</i>
Dalung "	<i>Ye love.</i>
Ltha "	<i>They love.</i>
Laou kwōyādawang,	<i>They love.</i>

*Present Imperfect Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādagūngung,	<i>I am</i>	} <i>loving.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou art</i>	
Laou "	<i>He is</i>	
Talung "	<i>We are</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye are</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They are</i>	
Laou kwōyādagūngung,	<i>They are</i>	

*Past Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādāgūni,	<i>I loved.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou lovedest.</i>
Laou "	<i>He loved.</i>
Talung "	<i>We loved.</i>
Dalung "	<i>Ye loved.</i>
Ltha "	<i>They loved.</i>
Laou kwōyādwoḡuni,	<i>They loved.</i>

*Past Imperfect Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādāḡiḡini,	<i>I was</i>	} <i>loving.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou wast</i>	
Laou "	<i>He was</i>	
Talung "	<i>We were</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye were</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They were</i>	
Laou "	<i>They were</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādāḡini,	<i>I have</i>	} <i>loved.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou hast</i>	
Laou "	<i>He has</i>	
Talung "	<i>We have</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye have</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They have</i>	
Laou kwōyādwoḡini,	<i>They have</i>	

*Perfect Progressive.*

Tlaou kwōyādaḡun,	<i>I have</i>	} <i>been loving.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou hast</i>	
Laou "	<i>He has</i>	
Talung "	<i>We have</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye have</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They have</i>	
Laou kwōyādwoḡun,	<i>They have</i>	

*Pluperfect Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādaḡigunḡwau,	<i>I had</i>	} <i>loved.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou hadst</i>	
Laou "	<i>He had</i>	
Talung "	<i>We had</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye had</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They had</i>	
Laou kwōyādwoḡigunḡwau,	<i>They had</i>	

*Pluperfect Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādaḡigunḡung,	<i>I had</i>	} <i>been loving.</i>
Laou "	<i>He had</i>	
Dahou "	<i>Thou hadst</i>	
Talung "	<i>We had</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye had</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They had</i>	
Laou kwōyādwoḡigunḡung,	<i>They had</i>	

*Future Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādasang,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>love.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
Laou "	<i>He will</i>	
Talung "	<i>We shall</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye will</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They will</i>	
Laou kwōyādawasang,	<i>They will</i>	

*Future Imperfect Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādaḡungsang,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>be loving.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
Laou "	<i>He will</i>	
Talung "	<i>We shall</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye will</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They will</i>	
Laou kwōyādaḡungwasang,	<i>They will</i>	

*Future Perfect.*

Tlaou kwōyādangsang,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>have loved.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
Laou "	<i>He will</i>	
Talung "	<i>We shall</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye will</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They will</i>	
Laou "	<i>They will</i>	

*Future Perfect Progressive*

Tlaou kwōyādaḡiḡungsang,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>have been loving.</i>
Dahou           "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
Laou           "	<i>He will</i>	
Talung       "	<i>We shall</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>Ye will</i>	
Ltha           "	<i>They will</i>	
Laou kwōyādaḡiḡungwāsang,	<i>They will</i>	

## INTENTIONAL FORM.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādaungkasang,	<i>I am</i>	} <i>about to love.</i>
Dahou           "	<i>Thou art</i>	
Laou           "	<i>He is</i>	
Talung       "	<i>We are</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>Ye are</i>	
Ltha           "	<i>They are</i>	
Laou kwōyādaungkawāsang,	<i>They are</i>	

*Imperfect Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādatalung,	<i>I am</i>	} <i>going, or about to love.</i>
Dahou           "	<i>Thou art</i>	
Laou           "	<i>He is</i>	
Talung       "	<i>We are</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>Ye are</i>	
Ltha           "	<i>They are</i>	
Laou kwōyādawotalung,	<i>They are</i>	

*Past Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādaungkaḡigīni,	<i>I was</i>	} <i>about to love.</i>
Dahou           "	<i>Thou wast</i>	
Laou           "	<i>He was</i>	
Talung       "	<i>We were</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>Ye were</i>	
Ltha           "	<i>They were</i>	
Laou kwōyādouungkaḡigīni,	<i>They were</i>	

*Future Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādaḡiḡungkasang,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>be about to love.</i>
Dahou           "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
Laou           "	<i>He will</i>	
Talung       "	<i>We shall</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>Ye will</i>	
Ltha           "	<i>They will</i>	
Laou kwōyādaḡiḡungkawāsang,	<i>They will</i>	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādadzing,	<i>Let me love.</i>
Kwōyādaltha,	<i>Love thou.</i>
Laou kwōyādadzing,	<i>Let him love.</i>
Talung kwōyādadzing,	<i>Let us love.</i>
Kwōyādūlthā,	<i>Love ye.</i>
Ltha kwōyādadzing,	<i>Let them love.</i>
Laou kwōyādwōadzing,	<i>Let them love.</i>

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādagīadzing,	<i>Let me</i>	} <i>be loving.</i>
Kwōyādagīltha,	<i>Let thou</i>	
Laou kwōyādagīadzing,	<i>Let him</i>	
Talung kwōyādagīadzing,	<i>Let us</i>	
Kwōyādagīūltha,	<i>Let ye</i>	
Ltha kwōyādagīadzing,	<i>Let them</i>	
Laou kwōyādwōgīadzing,	<i>Let them</i>	

## HISTORIC FORM.

*Past Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādaiang,	<i>I loved.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou lovedst.</i>
Laou "	<i>He loved.</i>
Talung "	<i>We loved.</i>
Dalung "	<i>Ye loved.</i>
Ltha "	<i>They loved.</i>
Laou kwōyādawaiang,	<i>They loved.</i>

*Pluperfect Tense..*

Tlaou kwōyādagāngang,	<i>I had loved.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou hadst loved.</i>
Laou "	<i>He had loved.</i>
Talung "	<i>We had loved.</i>
Dalung "	<i>Ye had loved.</i>
Ltha "	<i>They had loved.</i>
Laou kwōyādawagāngang,	<i>They had loved.</i>

## CAUSATIVE FORM.—INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādahalung,	<i>I cause</i>	} <i>to love.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou causest</i>	
Laou "	<i>He causes</i>	
Talung "	<i>We cause</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye cause</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They cause</i>	
Laou kwōyādahalwang,	<i>They cause</i>	



*Future Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādalthasang,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>cause to love.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
Laou "	<i>He will</i>	
Talung "	<i>We shall</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye will</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They will</i>	
Laou kwōyādalthawāsang.	<i>They will</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādahālang,	<i>I caused</i>	} <i>to love.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou causedst</i>	
Laou "	<i>He caused</i>	
Talung "	<i>We caused</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye caused</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They caused</i>	
Laou kwōyādahālang,	<i>They caused</i>	

*Pluperfect Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādahalgangang,	<i>I had</i>	} <i>caused to love.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou hadst</i>	
Laou "	<i>He had</i>	
Talung "	<i>We had</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye had</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They had</i>	
Laou kwōyādahalwagangang,	<i>They had</i>	

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādahalastlo,	<i>If I</i>	} <i>cause to love.</i>
Dahou "	<i>If thou</i>	
Laou "	<i>If he</i>	
Talung "	<i>If we</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they</i>	
Laou kwōyādahalwastlo,	<i>If they</i>	

*Future Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādahalthsēstlo,	<i>If I shall</i>	} <i>cause to love.</i>
Dahou "	<i>If thou will</i>	
Laou "	<i>If he will</i>	
Talung "	<i>If we shall</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye will</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they will</i>	
Laou kwōyādahalthwasēstlo,	<i>If they will</i>	

## COMMANDATIVE FORM.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou	kil kwōyādung,	<i>I command</i>	} to love.
Dahou	" "	<i>Thou commandest</i>	
Laou	" "	<i>He commands</i>	
Talung	" "	<i>We command</i>	
Dalung	" "	<i>Ye command</i>	
Ltha	" "	<i>They command</i>	
Laou	" kwōyādawang,	<i>They command</i>	

*Past Tense.*

Tlaou	kil kwōyādāguni,	<i>I commanded</i>	} to love.
Dahou	" "	<i>Thou commandedst</i>	
Laou	" "	<i>He commanded</i>	
Talung	" "	<i>We commanded</i>	
Dalung	" "	<i>Ye commanded</i>	
Ltha	" "	<i>They commanded</i>	
Laou	" kwōyādwoḡuni,	<i>They commanded</i>	

*Future Tense.*

Tlaou	kil kwōyādāsang,	<i>I shall</i>	} command to love.
Dahou	" "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
Laou	" "	<i>He will</i>	
Talung	" "	<i>We shall</i>	
Dalung	" "	<i>Ye will</i>	
Ltha	" "	<i>They will</i>	
Laou	" kwōyādawāsang,	<i>They will</i>	

## DESIDERATIVE FORM.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou	kwōyādiē da kwudungung,	<i>I wish</i>	} to love.
Dahou	" " "	<i>Thou wishedst</i>	
Laou	" " "	<i>He wishes</i>	
Talung	" " "	<i>We wish</i>	
Dalung	" " "	<i>Ye wish</i>	
Ltha	" " "	<i>They wish</i>	
Laou	" kwudungwang,	<i>They wish</i>	

*Past Tense.*

Tlaou	kwōyādiē da kwudunguni,	<i>I wished</i>	} to love.
Dahou	" " "	<i>Thou wishedst</i>	
Laou	" " "	<i>He wished</i>	
Talung	" " "	<i>We wished</i>	
Dalung	" " "	<i>Ye wished</i>	
Ltha	" " "	<i>They wished</i>	
Laou	" kwudungwuni,	<i>They wished</i>	

*Future Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādiē da kwudungsang,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>wish to love.</i>
Dahou " " "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
Laou " " "	<i>He will</i>	
Talung " " "	<i>We shall</i>	
Dalung " " "	<i>Ye will</i>	
Ltha " " "	<i>They will</i>	
Laou " " kwudungwāsang,	<i>They will</i>	

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādistlo,	<i>If I love</i>
Dahou " "	<i>If thou lovest</i>
Laou " "	<i>If he love</i>
Talung " "	<i>If we love</i>
Dalung " "	<i>If ye love</i>
Ltha " "	<i>If they love</i>
Laou kwōyādawastlo,	<i>If they love.</i>

*Present Imperfect Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādaḡungstlo,	<i>If I</i>	} <i>be loving.</i>
Dahou " "	<i>If thou</i>	
Laou " "	<i>If he</i>	
Talung " "	<i>If we</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>If ye</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>If they</i>	
Laou kwōyādaḡungwastlo,	<i>If they</i>	

*Past Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādaiaastlo,	<i>If I loved.</i>
Dahou " "	<i>If thou lovedst.</i>
Laou " "	<i>If he loved.</i>
Talung " "	<i>If we loved.</i>
Dalung " "	<i>If ye loved.</i>
Ltha " "	<i>If they loved.</i>
Laou kwōyādonastlo,	<i>If they loved.</i>

*Past Imperfect Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādaḡiḡanastlo,	<i>If I were</i>	} <i>loving.</i>
Dahou " "	<i>If thou wert</i>	
Laou " "	<i>If he were</i>	
Talung " "	<i>If we were</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>If ye were</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>If they were</i>	
Laou kwōyādaḡiwanastlo,	<i>If they were</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādaḡigastlo,	<i>If I have</i>	} loved.
Dahou "	<i>If thou hast</i>	
Laou "	<i>If he has</i>	
Talung "	<i>If we have</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye have</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they have</i>	
Laou kwōyādaḡiouastlo,	<i>If they have</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādagānastlo,	<i>If I have</i>	} been loving.
Dahou "	<i>If thou hast</i>	
Laou "	<i>If he has</i>	
Talung "	<i>If we have</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye have</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they have</i>	
Laou kwōyādwōḡanastlo,	<i>If they have</i>	

*Pluperfect Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādaḡigāsītlo.	<i>If I had</i>	} loved.
Dahou "	<i>If thou hadst</i>	
Laou "	<i>If he had</i>	
Talung "	<i>If we had</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye had</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they had</i>	
Laou kwōyādaḡiousītlo,	<i>If they had</i>	

*Pluperfect Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādaḡigūngastlo,	<i>If I had</i>	} been loving.
Dahou "	<i>If thou hadst</i>	
Laou "	<i>If he had</i>	
Talung "	<i>If we had</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye had</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they had</i>	
Laou kwōyādaḡiouḡungastlo,	<i>If they had</i>	

*Future Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādasēstlo,	<i>If I shall</i>	} love.
Dahou "	<i>If thou wilt</i>	
Laou "	<i>If he will</i>	
Talung "	<i>If we shall</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye will</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they will</i>	
Laou kwōyādawasēstlo,	<i>If they will</i>	

*Future Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyālagīgungsc̄stlo,	<i>If I shall</i>	} <i>be loving.</i>
Dahou           "	<i>If thou wilt</i>	
Laou           "	<i>If he will</i>	
Talung       "	<i>If we shall</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>If ye will</i>	
Ltha           "	<i>If they will</i>	
Laou kwōyādagīgungwas̄c̄stlo,	<i>If they will</i>	

*Future Perfect Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādagungas̄c̄stlo,	<i>If I shall</i>	} <i>have loved.</i>
Dahou           "	<i>If thou wilt</i>	
Laou           "	<i>If he will</i>	
Talung       "	<i>If we shall</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>If ye will</i>	
Ltha           "	<i>If they will</i>	
Laou kwōyādagungwas̄c̄stlo,	<i>If they will</i>	

*Future Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādagūngas̄c̄stlo,	<i>If I shall</i>	} <i>have been loving.</i>
Dahou           "	<i>If thou wilt</i>	
Laou           "	<i>If he will</i>	
Talung       "	<i>If we shall</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>If ye will</i>	
Ltha           "	<i>If they will</i>	
Laou           "	<i>If they will</i>	

## POTENTIAL.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādahāngung,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>or can love.</i>
Dahou           "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Laou           "	<i>He may</i>	
Talung       "	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha           "	<i>They may</i>	
Laou kwōyādouhāngung,	<i>They may</i>	

*Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādagūnghāngung,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>or can be loving.</i>
Dahou           "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Laou           "	<i>He may</i>	
Talung       "	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha           "	<i>They may</i>	
Laou kwōyādougūnghāngung,	<i>They may</i>	

*Past and Future Tenses.*

Tlaou kwōyādāhasingung,	<i>I may</i>	} love.
Dahou       "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Laou         "	<i>He may</i>	
Talung       "	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha          "	<i>They may</i>	
Laou kwōyādawāhasingung,	<i>They may</i>	

*Past and Future Progressive Tenses.*

Tlaou kwōyādāgīhasingung,	<i>I may</i>	} be always loving.
Dahou       "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Laou         "	<i>He may</i>	
Talung       "	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha          "	<i>They may</i>	
Laou kwōyādougīhasingung,	<i>They may</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādāgāngahanḡung,	<i>I may</i>	} have loved.
Dahou       "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Laou         "	<i>He may</i>	
Talung       "	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha          "	<i>They may</i>	
Laou kwōyādougāngahanḡung,	<i>They may</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādāiahāngung,	<i>I may</i>	} have always loved.
Dahou       "	<i>Thou mayest</i>	
Laou         "	<i>He may</i>	
Talung       "	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha          "	<i>They may</i>	
Laou kwōyādawāiahāngung,	<i>They may</i>	

## PURE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādiē lāgung,	<i>I should</i>	} love.
Dahou       "	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
Laou         "	<i>He should</i>	
Talung       "	<i>We should</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>Ye should</i>	
Ltha          "	<i>They should</i>	
Laou         "   louwang,	<i>They should</i>	



*Present Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādiē lāgunḡung,	<i>I should</i>	} <i>be loving</i>
Dahou " "	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
Laou " "	<i>He should</i>	
Talung " "	<i>We should</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>Ye should</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>They should</i>	
Laou " lāgunḡwang,	<i>They should</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādiē lāḡini,	<i>I should</i>	} <i>have loved.</i>
Dahou " "	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
Laou " "	<i>He should</i>	
Talung " "	<i>We should</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>Ye should</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>They should</i>	
Laou " loḡini,	<i>They should.</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādiē lāḡun,	<i>I should</i>	} <i>have been loving.</i>
Dahou " "	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
Laou " "	<i>He should</i>	
Talung " "	<i>We should</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>Ye should</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>They should</i>	
Laou " louḡun,	<i>They should</i>	

## CONDITIONAL CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādatlingāḡung,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>love.</i>
Dahou " "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
Laou " "	<i>He would</i>	
Talung " "	<i>We would</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>Ye would</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>They would</i>	
Laou kwōyādatlingouḡung,	<i>They would</i>	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādatlingāḡunḡung,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>be loving.</i>
Dahou " "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
Laou " "	<i>He would</i>	
Talung " "	<i>We would</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>Ye would</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>They would</i>	
Laou kwōyādatlingwoḡunḡung,	<i>They would</i>	

*Imperfect Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādīcan,	<i>I might</i>	} <i>love.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou mightst</i>	
Laou "	<i>He might</i>	
Talung "	<i>We might</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye might</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They might</i>	
Laou kwōyādawēan,	<i>They might</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādatlingāgīni,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>have loved.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
Laou "	<i>He would</i>	
Talung "	<i>We would</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye would</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They would</i>	
Laou kwōyādatlingwoḡīni,	<i>They would</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kwōyādatlingāgun,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>have been loving.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
Laou "	<i>He would</i>	
Talung "	<i>We would</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye would</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They would</i>	
Laou kwōyādatlingwoḡun,	<i>They would</i>	

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present,	Kwōyādiē,	<i>To love.</i>
Present progressive,	Kwōyādaḡigē,	<i>To be loving</i>
Perfect,	Kwōyādaḡunē,	<i>To have loved.</i>
Perfect progressive,	Kwōyādaḡigunē,	<i>To have been loving.</i>

## PARTICIPLES.

Present,	Kwōyādas,	<i>Loving.</i>
Present progressive,	Kwōyādaḡigīni,	<i>Having been loving.</i>
Perfect,	Kwōyādaḡuni,	<i>Having loved.</i>

## D. PASSIVE VOICE.

NOTE.—The passive voice is very rarely used in the Haida language.

*Conjugation II.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Dī kwōyādiāḡung,	<i>I am</i>	} <i>loved.</i>
Dung "	<i>Thou art</i>	
Il "	<i>He is</i>	
Īll "	<i>We are</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye are</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They are</i>	

*Present Imperfect Tense.*

Di kwōyādiāgūng	I am	} being loved.
Dung "	Thou art	
Il "	He is	
Ītil "	We are	
Dalung "	Ye are	
Ltha "	They are	

*Past Tense.*

Di kwōyādiāgūni,	I was	} loved.
Dung "	Thou wast	
Il "	He was	
Ītil "	We were	
Dalung "	Ye were	
Ltha "	They were	

*Past Imperfect Tense.*

Di kwōyādiāgīni,	I was	} being loved.
Dung "	Thou wast	
Il "	He was	
Ītil "	We were	
Dalung "	Ye were	
Ltha "	They were	

*Perfect Tense.*

Di kwōyādiāgīni,	I have	} been loved.
Dung "	Thou hast	
Il "	He has	
Ītil "	We have	
Dalung "	Ye have	
Ltha "	They have	

*Perfect Progressive.*

Di kwōyādiāgūn,	I have	} more than once been loved.
Dung "	Thou hast	
Il "	He has	
Ītil "	We have	
Dalung "	Ye have	
Ltha "	They have	

*Pluperfect Tense.*

Di kwōyādiāgīgūngwau,	I have	} been loved.
Dung "	Thou hadst	
Il "	He had	
Ītil "	We had	
Dalung "	Ye had	
Ltha "	They had	

*Pluperfect Progressive Tense.*

Dĩ kwōyādiāgīgungung,	I had	} been loved more than once.
Dung "	Thou hadst	
Il "	He had	
Ītil "	We had	
Dalung "	Ye had	
Ltha "	They had	

*Future Tense.*

Dĩ kwōyādiāsang,	I shall	} be loved.
Dung "	Thou wilt	
Il "	He will	
Ītil "	We shall	
Dalung "	Ye will	
Ltha "	They will	

*Future Perfect Tense.*

Dĩ kwōyādiāgūngsang,	I shall	} have been loved.
Dung "	Thou wilt	
Il "	He will	
Ītil "	We shall	
Dalung "	Ye will	
Ltha "	They shall	

*Future Perfect Progressive.*

Dĩ kwōyādiāgīgungsang,	I shall	} have been loved more than once.
Dung "	Thou wilt	
Il "	He will	
Ītil "	We shall	
Dalung "	Ye will	
Ltha "	They will	

## INTENTIONAL FORM.

*Present Tense.*

Dĩ kwōyādiāungkasang,	I am	} about to be loved.
Dung "	Thou art	
Il "	He is	
Ītil "	We are	
Dalung "	Ye are	
Ltha "	They are	

*Imperfect Tense.*

Dĩ kwōyādiā talgung,	I am	} going to be loved.
Dung " "	Thou art	
Il " "	He is	
Ītil " "	We are	
Dalung " "	Ye are	
Ltha " "	They are	

*Past Tense.*

Dī kwōyādiāungkagigini,	<i>I was</i>	} <i>about to be loved.</i>
Dung "	<i>Thou wast</i>	
Il "	<i>He was</i>	
Itil "	<i>We were</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye were</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They were</i>	

*Future Tense.*

Dī kwōyādiāungkasang,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>be about to be loved.</i>
Dung "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
Il "	<i>He will</i>	
Itil "	<i>We shall</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye will</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They will</i>	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Agwan lth dī kwōyādada,	<i>Let me</i>	} <i>be loved.</i>
Agwan lth dung kwōyādada,	<i>Be thou</i>	
Agwan lth il kwōyādada,	<i>Let him</i>	
Agwan lth itil kwōyādada,	<i>Let us</i>	
Agwan lth dalung kwōyādada,	<i>Be ye</i>	
Agwan lth ltha kwōyādada,	<i>Let them</i>	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Agwan lth dī kwōyādagīda,	<i>Let me</i>	} <i>be continually loved.</i>
Agwan lth dung kwōyādagīda,	<i>Be thou</i>	
Agwan lth il kwōyādagīda,	<i>Let him</i>	
Agwan lth itil kwōyādagīda,	<i>Let us</i>	
Agwan lth dalung kwōyādagīda,	<i>Be ye</i>	
Agwan lth ltha kwōyādagīda,	<i>Let them</i>	

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Dī kwōyādiāstlo,	<i>If I</i>	} <i>be loved.</i>
Dung "	<i>If thou</i>	
Il "	<i>If he</i>	
Itil "	<i>If we</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they</i>	

*Present Imperfect.*

Dī kwōyādiāgungstlo,	<i>If I</i>	} <i>be continually loved.</i>
Dung "	<i>If thou</i>	
Il "	<i>If he</i>	
Itil "	<i>If we</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they</i>	

*Past Tense.*

Dĩ kwōyādiāgunstlo,	<i>If I were</i>	} loved.
Dung "	<i>If thou wast</i>	
Il "	<i>If he were</i>	
Ītil "	<i>If we were</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye were</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they were</i>	

*Past Imperfect Tense.*

Dĩ kwōyādiāgīganastlo,	<i>If I were</i>	} continually loved.
Dung "	<i>If thou wert</i>	
Il "	<i>If he were</i>	
Ītil "	<i>If we were</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye were</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they were</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Dĩ kwōyādiāgīgastlo,	<i>If I have</i>	} been loved.
Dung "	<i>If thou hast</i>	
Il "	<i>If he has</i>	
Ītil "	<i>If we have</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye have</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they have</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Dĩ kwōyādiāgīganastlo,	<i>If I have</i>	} been continually loved.
Dung "	<i>If thou hast</i>	
Il "	<i>If he has</i>	
Ītil "	<i>If we have</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye have</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they have</i>	

*Pluperfect Tense.*

Dĩ kwōyādiāgīgasitlo,	<i>If I had</i>	} been loved.
Dung "	<i>If thou hadst</i>	
Il "	<i>If he had</i>	
Ītil "	<i>If we had</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye had</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they had</i>	

*Pluperfect Progressive Tense.*

Dĩ kwōyādiāgīganasitlo,	<i>If I had</i>	} been continually loved.
Dung "	<i>If thou hadst</i>	
Il "	<i>If he had</i>	
Ītil "	<i>If we had</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye had</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they had</i>	

*Future Tense.*

Dī kwōyādiāsēstlo,	<i>If I shall</i>	} <i>be loved.</i>
Dung "	<i>If thou wilt</i>	
Il "	<i>If he will</i>	
Ītil "	<i>If we shall</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye will</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they will</i>	

*Future Progressive Tense.*

Dī kwōyādiāgīgungasēstlo,	<i>If I shall</i>	} <i>be continually loved.</i>
Dung "	<i>If thou wilt</i>	
Il "	<i>If he will</i>	
Ītil "	<i>If we shall</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye will</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they will</i>	

*Future Perfect Tense.*

Dē kwōyādiāgungasēstlo,	<i>If I shall</i>	} <i>have been loved.</i>
Dung "	<i>If thou wilt</i>	
Il "	<i>If he will</i>	
Ītil "	<i>If we shall</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye will</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they will</i>	

*Future Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Dī kwōyādiāgūngungasēstlo,	<i>If I shall</i>	} <i>have been continually loved.</i>
Dung "	<i>If thou wilt</i>	
Il "	<i>If he will</i>	
Ītil "	<i>If we shall</i>	
Dalung "	<i>If ye will</i>	
Ltha "	<i>If they will</i>	

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Dī kwōyādiāhanḡunḡ,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>or can be loved.</i>
Dung, "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Il "	<i>He may</i>	
Ītil "	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They may</i>	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Dī kwōyādiāgunḡhanḡunḡ,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>or can be continually loved.</i>
Dung "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Il "	<i>He may</i>	
Ītil "	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They may</i>	



*Past and Future Tenses.*

Dī kwōyādiāhasingung,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>be loved.</i>
Dung "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Il "	<i>He may</i>	
Ītil "	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They may</i>	

*Past and Future Progressive Tenses.*

Dī kwōyādiāgīhasingung,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>be continually loved.</i>
Dung "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Il "	<i>He may</i>	
Ītil "	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They may</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Dī kwōyādiāgāngahangung,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>have been loved.</i>
Dung "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Il "	<i>He may</i>	
Ītil "	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They may</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Dī kwōyādiāgīgāngahangung,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>have been continually loved.</i>
Dung "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Il "	<i>He may</i>	
Ītil "	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They may</i>	

## PURE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Dī kwōyādiā lāgung,	<i>I should</i>	} <i>be loved.</i>
Dung " "	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
Il " "	<i>He should</i>	
Ītil " "	<i>We should</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>Ye should</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>They should</i>	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Dī kwōyādiā lāgungung,	<i>I should</i>	} <i>be continually loved.</i>
Dung " "	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
Il " "	<i>He should</i>	
Ītil " "	<i>We should</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>Ye should</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>They should</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Dĩ kwōyādiā lāgun,	<i>I should</i>	} <i>have been continually loved.</i>
Dung " "	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
Il " "	<i>He should</i>	
Itil; " "	<i>We should</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>Ye should</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>They should</i>	

## CONDITIONAL CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Dĩ kwōyādiātlingāgung,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>be loved.</i>
Dung " "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
Il " "	<i>He would</i>	
Itil " "	<i>We would</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>Ye would</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>They would</i>	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Dĩ kwōyādiātlingāgungung,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>be continu- ally loved</i>
Dung " "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
Il " "	<i>He would</i>	
Itil " "	<i>We would</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>Ye would</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>They would</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Dĩ kwōyādiātlingāgīni,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>have been loved.</i>
Dung " "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
Il " "	<i>He would</i>	
Itil " "	<i>We would</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>Ye would</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>They would</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Dĩ kwōyādiātlingāgun,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>have been continually loved.</i>
Dung " "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
Il " "	<i>He would</i>	
Itil " "	<i>We would</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>Ye would</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>They would</i>	

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present,	Kwōyādiādē,	<i>To be loved</i>
Present Progressive,	Kwōyādiāgīgē,	<i>To be continually loved.</i>
Perfect,	Kwōyādiāgunē,	<i>To have been or to be loved.</i>
Perfect Progressive,	Kwōyādiāgīgunē,	<i>To have been continually loved.</i>

## PARTICIPLES.

Present,	Kwōyādīās,	<i>Being loved.</i>
Present Progressive,	Kwōyādīāgīgīni,	<i>Being continually loved.</i>
Perfect,	Kwōyādīāgūni,	<i>Loved or having been loved.</i>

## E. NEGATIVE FORM.—“Not to write.”

I shall now conjugate the verb “to write,” and as the active and passive voices are similar to those of “kwōyāda” already conjugated, I shall conjugate its negative form in the active voice only.

## CONJUGATION III.

*Indicative Mood.*

## ACTIVE VOICE.

*Present Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālungāngung,	<i>I do</i>	} <i>not write.</i>
"	dung	"	<i>Thou dost</i>	
"	il	"	<i>He does</i>	
"	talung	"	<i>We do</i>	
"	dalung	"	<i>Ye do</i>	
"	ltha	"	<i>They do</i>	
"	il	kālungwāngung,	<i>They do</i>	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālungungāngung,	<i>I am</i>	} <i>not writing.</i>
"	dung	"	<i>Thou art</i>	
"	il	"	<i>He is</i>	
"	talung	"	<i>We are</i>	
"	dalung	"	<i>Ye are</i>	
"	ltha	"	<i>They are</i>	
"	il	kālungwāngung,	<i>They are</i>	

*Past Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālungāngūni,	<i>I did</i>	} <i>not write.</i>
"	dung	"	<i>Thou didst</i>	
"	il	"	<i>He did</i>	
"	talung	"	<i>We did</i>	
"	dalung	"	<i>Ye did</i>	
"	ltha	"	<i>They did</i>	
"	il	kālungwāngūni,	<i>They did</i>	

*Past Imperfect Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālungāngīgīni,	<i>I was</i>	} <i>not writing.</i>
"	dung	"	<i>Thou wast</i>	
"	il	"	<i>He was</i>	
"	talung	"	<i>We were</i>	
"	dalung	"	<i>Ye were</i>	
"	ltha	"	<i>They were</i>	
"	il	kālungwāngīgīni,	<i>They were</i>	

*Perfect Tense*

Kum lth kálungāngīni,	<i>I have</i>	} not written.
" dung "	<i>Thou hast</i>	
" il "	<i>He has</i>	
" talung "	<i>We have</i>	
" dalung "	<i>Ye have</i>	
" ltha "	<i>They have</i>	
" il kálungwāngīni,	<i>They have</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Kum lth kálungāngūn,	<i>I have</i>	} not been writing.
" dung "	<i>Thou hast</i>	
" il "	<i>He has</i>	
" talung "	<i>We have</i>	
" dalung "	<i>Ye have</i>	
" ltha "	<i>They have</i>	
" il kálungwāngūn,	<i>They have</i>	

*Pluperfect Tense.*

Kum lth kálungīāngūngwau,	<i>I had</i>	} not written.
" dung "	<i>Thou hadst</i>	
" il "	<i>He had</i>	
" talung "	<i>We had</i>	
" dalung "	<i>Ye had</i>	
" ltha "	<i>They had</i>	
" il kálungīouāngūngwau,	<i>They had</i>	

*Pluperfect Progressive Tense.*

Kum lth kálungīgūngūngūng,	<i>I had</i>	} not been writing.
" dung "	<i>Thou hadst</i>	
" il "	<i>He had</i>	
" talung "	<i>We had</i>	
" dalung "	<i>Ye had</i>	
" ltha "	<i>They had</i>	
" il kálungīgūngwāngūng,	<i>They had</i>	

*Future Tense.*

Kum lth kálungāngsang,	<i>I shal</i>	} not write.
" dung "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
" il "	<i>He will</i>	
" talung "	<i>We shall</i>	
" dalung "	<i>Ye will</i>	
" ltha "	<i>They will</i>	
" il kálungwāngsang,	<i>They will</i>	

*Future Perfect Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālunḡungāngsang,	I shall	} not be writing.
"	dung	"	Thou wilt	
"	il	"	He will	
"	talung	"	We shall	
"	dalung	"	Ye will	
"	ltha	"	They will	
"	il	kālunḡungwāngsang,	They will	

*Future Perfect Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālunḡungungāngsang,	I shall	} not have written.
"	dung	"	Thou wilt	
"	il	"	He will	
"	talung	"	We shall	
"	dalung	"	Ye will	
"	ltha	"	They will	
"	il	"	They will	

*Future Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālunḡigūngāngsang,	I shall	} not have been writing.
"	dung	"	Thou wilt	
"	il	"	He will	
"	talung	"	We shall	
"	dalung	"	Ye will	
"	ltha	"	They will	
"	il	kālunḡigūngwāngsang,	They will	

## INTENTIONAL FORM.

*Present Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālunḡungkashāngung,	I am	} not about to write.
"	dung	"	Thou art	
"	il	"	He is	
"	talung	"	We are	
"	dalung	"	Ye are	
"	ltha	"	They are	
"	il	kālunḡungkashwāngung,	They are	

*Imperfect Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālunḡatalāngung,	I am	} not going to write.
"	dung	"	Thou art	
"	il	"	He is	
"	talung	"	We are	
"	dalung	"	Ye are	
"	ltha	"	They are	
"	il	kālunḡatalwāngung,	They are	

*Past Tense.*

Kum lth kälungungkaängigini,	<i>I was</i>	} <i>not about to write.</i>
" dung "	<i>Thou wast</i>	
" il "	<i>He was</i>	
" talung "	<i>We were</i>	
" dalung "	<i>Ye were</i>	
" ltha "	<i>They were</i>	}
" il kälungungkawängigini,	<i>They were</i>	

*Future Tense.*

Kum lth kälungünungkasang,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>not be about to write.</i>
" dung "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
" il "	<i>He will</i>	
" talung "	<i>We shall</i>	
" dalung "	<i>Ye will</i>	
" ltha "	<i>They will</i>	}
" il kälungiwänungkasang,	<i>They will</i>	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Kum lth kälungändzing,	<i>Let me</i>	} <i>not write.</i>
" lth kälungäng,	<i>Do thou</i>	
" il kälungändzing,	<i>Let him</i>	
" talung kälungändzing,	<i>Let us</i>	
" lth kälungängo,	<i>Do ye</i>	
" ltha kälungändzing,	<i>Let them</i>	}
" il kälungwändzing,	<i>Let them</i>	

*Present Progressive.*

Kum lth kälungändzing,	<i>Let me</i>	} <i>not be always writing.</i>
" lth kälungäng,	<i>Do thou</i>	
" il kälungändzing,	<i>Let him</i>	
" talung kälungändzing,	<i>Let us</i>	
" lth kälungängo,	<i>Do ye</i>	
" ltha kälungändzing,	<i>Let them</i>	}
" il kälungiwändzing,	<i>Let them</i>	

## HISTORIC FORM.

*Past Tense.*

Kum lth kälängängang,	<i>I did</i>	} <i>not write.</i>
" dung "	<i>Thou didst</i>	
" il "	<i>He did</i>	
" talung "	<i>We did</i>	
" dalung "	<i>Ye did</i>	
" ltha "	<i>They did</i>	}
" il kälängwängang,	<i>They did</i>	

*Pluperfect Tense.*

Kum lth kálungāngāng,	<i>I had</i>	} not written.
" dung "	<i>Thou hadst</i>	
" il "	<i>He had</i>	
" talung "	<i>We had</i>	
" dalung "	<i>Ye had</i>	
" ltha "	<i>They had</i>	
" il kálungwāngāng,	<i>They had</i>	

## FORM DENOTING A DESIRE OR WISH.

*Present Tense.*

Kum lth kálungē da kwudungāngung,	<i>I do</i>	} not wish to write.
" dung " "	<i>Thou dost</i>	
" il " "	<i>He does</i>	
" talung " "	<i>We do</i>	
" dalung " "	<i>Ye do</i>	
" ltha " "	<i>They do</i>	
" il " " kwudungāngung,	<i>They do</i>	

*Past Tense.*

Kum lth kálungē da kwudungānguni,	<i>I did</i>	} not wish to write.
" dung " "	<i>Thou didst</i>	
" il " "	<i>He did</i>	
" talung " "	<i>We did</i>	
" dalung " "	<i>Ye did</i>	
" ltha " "	<i>They did</i>	
" il " " kwudungānguni,	<i>They did</i>	

*Future Tense.*

Kum lth kálungē da kwudungāngsang,	<i>I shall</i>	} not wish to write.
" dung " "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
" il " "	<i>He will</i>	
" talung " "	<i>We shall</i>	
" dalung " "	<i>Ye will</i>	
" ltha " "	<i>They will</i>	
" il " " kwudungāngsang,	<i>They will</i>	

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Kum lth kálungānstlo,	<i>If I do</i>	} not write.
" dung "	<i>If thou dost</i>	
" il "	<i>If he does</i>	
" talung "	<i>If we do</i>	
" dalung "	<i>If ye do</i>	
" ltha "	<i>If they do</i>	
" il kálungwānstlo,	<i>If they do</i>	



*Present Progressive Tense.*

Kum lth kálungungānstlo,	<i>If I be</i>	} <i>not writing.</i>
" dung "	<i>If thou art</i>	
" il "	<i>If he is</i>	
" talung "	<i>If we are</i>	
" dalung "	<i>If ye are</i>	
" ltha "	<i>If they are</i>	
" il kálungungwānstlo,	<i>If they are</i>	

*Past Tense.*

Kum lth kálungāngastlo,	<i>If I did</i>	} <i>not write.</i>
" dung "	<i>If thou didst</i>	
" il "	<i>If he did</i>	
" talung "	<i>If we did</i>	
" dalung "	<i>If ye did</i>	
" ltha "	<i>If they did</i>	
" il kálungwāngastlo,	<i>If they did</i>	

*Past Progressive Tense.*

Kum lth kálungīgānāngastlo,	<i>If I were</i>	} <i>not writing.</i>
" dung "	<i>If thou wert</i>	
" il "	<i>If he were</i>	
" talung "	<i>If we were</i>	
" dalung "	<i>If ye were</i>	
" ltha "	<i>If they were</i>	
" il kálungīgānwāngastlo,	<i>If they were</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Kum lth kálungīāngastlo,	<i>If I have</i>	} <i>not written.</i>
" dung "	<i>If thou hast</i>	
" il "	<i>If he has</i>	
" talung "	<i>If we have</i>	
" dalung "	<i>If ye have</i>	
" ltha "	<i>If they have</i>	
" il kálungīwāngastlo,	<i>If they have</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Kum lth kálungūngāngasitlo,	<i>If I have</i>	} <i>not been writing.</i>
" dung "	<i>If thou hast</i>	
" il "	<i>If he has</i>	
" talung "	<i>If we have</i>	
" dalung "	<i>If ye have</i>	
" ltha "	<i>If they have</i>	
" il kálungūngwāngasitlo,	<i>If they have</i>	

*Pluperfect Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālunḡiṅgasitlo,	If I had	} not written.
"	dung	"	If thou hadst	
"	il	"	If he had	
"	talung	"	If we had	
"	dalung	"	If ye had	
"	ltha	"	If they had	
"	il	kālunḡiṅgasitlo,	If they had	

*Pluperfect Perfect Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālunḡiḡungānstlo,	If I had	} not been writing.
"	dung	"	If thou hadst	
"	il	"	If he had	
"	talung	"	If we had	
"	dalung	"	If ye had	
"	ltha	"	If they had	
"	il	kālunḡiḡungwānstlo,	If they had	

*Future Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālunḡāngsēstlo,	If I shall	} not write.
"	dung	"	If thou wilt	
"	il	"	If he will	
"	talung	"	If we shall	
"	dalung	"	If ye will	
"	ltha	"	If they will	
"	il	kālunḡwāngsēstlo,	If they will	

*Future Progressive Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālunḡiḡungāngsēstlo,	If I shall	} not be writing.
"	dung	"	If thou wilt	
"	il	"	If he will	
"	talung	"	If we shall	
"	dalung	"	If ye will	
"	ltha	"	If they will	
"	il	kālunḡiḡungwāngsēstlo,	If they will	

*Future Perfect Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālunḡungāngsēstlo,	If I shall	} not have written.
"	dung	"	If thou wilt	
"	il	"	If he will	
"	talung	"	If we shall	
"	dalung	"	If ye will	
"	ltha	"	If they will	
"	il	kālunḡungwāngsēstlo,	If they will	

*Future Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Kum lth kälungungungängsöstlo,	<i>If I shall</i>	} <i>not have been writing.</i>
" dung "	<i>If thou wilt</i>	
" il "	<i>If he will</i>	
" talung "	<i>If we shall</i>	
" dalung "	<i>If ye will</i>	
" ltha "	<i>If they will</i>	
" il kälungungungwängsöstlo,	<i>If they will</i>	

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Kum lth kälungünhanḡung,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>or can not write.</i>
" dung "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
" il "	<i>He may</i>	
" talung "	<i>We may</i>	
" dalung "	<i>Ye may</i>	
" ltha "	<i>They may</i>	
" il kälungwänhanḡung,	<i>They may</i>	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Kum lth kälungünhanḡung,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>or can not be writing.</i>
" dung "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
" il "	<i>He may</i>	
" talung "	<i>We may</i>	
" dalung "	<i>Ye may</i>	
" ltha "	<i>They may</i>	
" il kälungwänhanḡung,	<i>They may</i>	

*Past and Future Tenses.*

Kum lth kälungünhasinḡung,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>not write.</i>
" dung "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
" il "	<i>He may</i>	
" talung "	<i>We may</i>	
" dalung "	<i>Ye may</i>	
" ltha "	<i>They may</i>	
" il kälungwänhasinḡung,	<i>They may</i>	

*Past and Future Progressive Tenses.*

Kum lth kälungünghasinḡung,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>not be writing.</i>
" dung "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
" il "	<i>He may</i>	
" talung "	<i>We may</i>	
" dalung "	<i>Ye may</i>	
" ltha "	<i>They may</i>	
" il kälungünghasinḡung,	<i>They may</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālungāngahangung,	<i>I may</i>	} not have written.
"	dung	"	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
"	il	"	<i>He may</i>	
"	talung	"	<i>We may</i>	
"	dalung	"	<i>Ye may</i>	
"	ltha	"	<i>They may</i>	
"	il	kālungwāngahangung,	<i>They may</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālungāngahangung,	<i>I may</i>	} not have been writing.
"	dung	"	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
"	il	"	<i>He may</i>	
"	talung	"	<i>We may</i>	
"	dalung	"	<i>Ye may</i>	
"	ltha	"	<i>They may</i>	
"	il	kālungwāngahangung,	<i>They may</i>	

## PURE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālungē lāngung,	<i>I should</i>	} not write.
"	dung	"	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
"	il	"	<i>He should</i>	
"	talung	"	<i>We should</i>	
"	dalung	"	<i>Ye should</i>	
"	ltha	"	<i>They should</i>	
"	il	" lāngwang,	<i>They should</i>	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālungē lāngungāngung,	<i>I should</i>	} not be writing.
"	dung	"	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
"	il	"	<i>He should</i>	
"	talung	"	<i>We should</i>	
"	dalung	"	<i>Ye should</i>	
"	ltha	"	<i>They should</i>	
"	il	" lāngungāngwang.	<i>They should</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Kum	lth	kālungē lāngīni,	<i>I should</i>	} not have written.
"	dung	"	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
"	il	"	<i>He should</i>	
"	talung	"	<i>We should</i>	
"	dalung	"	<i>Ye should</i>	
"	ltha	"	<i>They should</i>	
"	il	" lāwāngīni,	<i>They should</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Kum lth kälungē lāngun,	<i>I should</i>	} <i>not have been writing.</i>
" dung " "	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
" il " "	<i>He should</i>	
" talung " "	<i>We should</i>	
" dalung " "	<i>Ye should</i>	
" ltha " "	<i>They should</i>	
" il " lāwāngun,	<i>They should</i>	

## CONDITIONAL CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Kum lth kälungätlingāngung,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>not write.</i>
" dung " "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
" il " "	<i>He would</i>	
" talung " "	<i>We would</i>	
" dalung " "	<i>Ye would</i>	
" ltha " "	<i>They would</i>	
" il kälungätlingwāngung,	<i>They would</i>	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Kum lth kälungätlingungāngung,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>not be writing.</i>
" dung " "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
" il " "	<i>He would</i>	
" talung " "	<i>We would</i>	
" dalung " "	<i>Ye would</i>	
" ltha " "	<i>They would</i>	
" il kälungätlingungwāngung,	<i>They would</i>	

*Imperfect Tense.*

Kum lth kälungāngēan,	<i>I might</i>	} <i>not write.</i>
" dung " "	<i>Thou mightst</i>	
" il " "	<i>He might</i>	
" talung " "	<i>We might</i>	
" dalung " "	<i>Ye might</i>	
" ltha " "	<i>They might</i>	
" il kälungwāngēan	<i>They might</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Kum lth kälungätlingāngini,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>not have written.</i>
" dung " "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
" il " "	<i>He would</i>	
" talung " "	<i>We would</i>	
" dalung " "	<i>Ye would</i>	
" ltha " "	<i>They would</i>	
" il kälungätlingwāngini,	<i>They would</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Kum lth kälungätlingānāgun,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>not have been writing.</i>
" dung "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
" il "	<i>He would</i>	
" talung "	<i>We would</i>	
" dalung "	<i>Ye would</i>	
" ltha "	<i>They would</i>	
" il kälungätlingwānāgun,	<i>They would</i>	

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present,	Kum kälungānē,	<i>Not to write.</i>
Present Progressive,	Kum kälungānānē,	<i>Not to be writing.</i>
Perfect,	Kum kälungānānē,	<i>Not to have written.</i>
Perfect Progressive,	Kum kälungānānē,	<i>Not to have been writing.</i>

## PARTICIPLES.

Present,	Kum kälungāns,	<i>Not writing.</i>
Present Progressive,	Kum kälungānānī,	<i>Not having been writing.</i>
Perfect,	Kum kälungānānī,	<i>Not having written.</i>

## F. DEPONENT VERBS.

A Deponent Verb is chiefly passive in form, but active in sense. All Deponent Verbs are conjugated like the verb *stijē* "to be ill." I shall now conjugate the Deponent Verb *stijē*.

*Conjugation IV.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Dī	stijung,	<i>I am</i>	} <i>ill.</i>
Dung	"	<i>Thou art</i>	
Il	"	<i>He is</i>	
Itil	"	<i>We are</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>Ye are</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>They are</i>	
Il	stiwang,	<i>They are</i>	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Dī	stijungung,	<i>I am</i>	} <i>being ill.</i>
Dung	"	<i>Thou art</i>	
Il	"	<i>He is</i>	
Itil	"	<i>We are</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>Ye are</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>They are</i>	
Il	stijungwang,	<i>They are</i>	

*Past Tense.*

Dì	stìgūni,	<i>I was</i>	} <i>ill.</i>
Dung	"	<i>Thou wast</i>	
Il	"	<i>He was</i>	
Ìtil	"	<i>We were</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>Ye were</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>They were</i>	
Il stiwūni,		<i>They were</i>	

*Past Progressive Tense.*

Dì	stìgìgīni,	<i>I was</i>	} <i>being ill.</i>
Dung	"	<i>Thou wast</i>	
Il	"	<i>He was</i>	
Ìtil	"	<i>We were</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>Ye were</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>They were</i>	
Il stìgìwīni,		<i>They were</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Dì	stìgīni,	<i>I have</i>	} <i>been ill.</i>
Dung	"	<i>Thou hast</i>	
Il	"	<i>He has</i>	
Ìtil	"	<i>We have</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>Ye have</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>They have</i>	
Il stiwīni		<i>They have</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Dì	stìgūn,	<i>I have</i>	} <i>been more than once ill.</i>
Dung	"	<i>Thou hast</i>	
Il	"	<i>He has</i>	
Ìtil	"	<i>We have</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>Ye have</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>They have</i>	
Il stiwun,		<i>They have</i>	

*Pluperfect Tense.*

Dì	stìgìgūngwau,	<i>I had</i>	} <i>been ill.</i>
Dung	"	<i>Thou hadst</i>	
Il	"	<i>He had</i>	
Ìtil	"	<i>We had</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>Ye had</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>They had</i>	
Il stìgìwungwau,		<i>They had</i>	

*Pluperfect Progressive Tense.*

Dĩ stīgīgungung,	I had	} been more than once ill.
Dung "	Thou hadst	
Il "	He had	
Ītil "	We had	
Dalung "	Ye had	
Ltha "	They had	
Il stīgīgungwang,	They had	

*Future Tense.*

Dĩ stiasang,	I shall	} be ill.
Dung "	Thou wilt	
Il "	He will	
Ītil "	We shall	
Dalung "	Ye will	
Ltha "	They will	
Il sti wāsang	They will	

*Future Perfect Tense.*

Dĩ stīgungsang,	I shall	} have been ill.
Dung "	Thou wilt	
Il "	He will	
Ītil "	We shall	
Dalung "	Ye will	
Ltha "	They will	
Il stīgungwāsang,	They will	

*Future Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Dĩ stīgīgungsang,	I shall	} have been more than once ill.
Dung "	Thou wilt	
Il "	He will	
Ītil "	We shall	
Dalung "	Ye will	
Ltha "	They will	
Il stīgīgungwāsang,	They will	

## INTENTIONAL FORM.

*Present Tense.*

Dĩ stiungkasang,	I am	} about to be ill.
Dung "	Thou art	
Il "	He is	
Ītil "	We are	
Dalung "	Ye are	
Ltha "	They are	
Il stiungkawāsang,	They are	



*Imperfect Tense.*

Dī stigulthtalung,	I am	} going to be ill.
Dung "	Thou art	
Il "	He is	
Ītil "	We are	
Dalung "	Ye are	
Ltha "	They are	
Il stigulthtalwang,	They are	

*Past Tense.*

Dī stiungkagīgīni,	I was	} about to be ill.
Dung "	Thou wast	
Il "	He was	
Ītil "	We were	
Dalung "	Ye were	
Ltha "	They were	
Il stiungkagīwini,	They were	

*Future Tense.*

Dī stiḡiungkasang,	I shall	} be about to be ill.
Dung "	Thou wilt	
Il "	He will	
Ītil "	We shall	
Dalung "	Ye will	
Ltha "	They will	
Il stiḡiungkawāsang,	They will	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Agwan lth dī	stīda,	Let me	} be ill.
" " dung	"	Be thou	
" " il	"	Let him	
" " ĩtil	"	Let us	
" " dalung	"	Be ye	
" " ltha	"	Let them	
" " il stīdīwang,		Let them	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Agwan lth dī	stīḡīda,	Let me	} be continually ill.
" " dung	"	Be thou	
" " il	"	Let him	
" " ĩtil	"	Let us	
" " dalung	"	Be ye	
" " ltha	"	Let them	
" " il stīḡīdīwang,		Let them	

## FORM DENOTING A WISH OR DESIRE.

*Present Tense.*

Dĩ	stigē da kwudungong,	<i>I wish</i>	} to be ill.
Dung	" " "	<i>Thou wishest</i>	
Il	" " "	<i>He wishes</i>	
İtil	" " "	<i>We wish</i>	
Dalung	" " "	<i>Ye wish</i>	
Ltha	" " "	<i>They wish</i>	
Il	" " kwudungung,	<i>They wish</i>	

*Past Tense.*

Dĩ	stigē da kwudungun,	<i>I wished</i>	} to be ill.
Dung	" " "	<i>Thou wishedst</i>	
Il	" " "	<i>He wished</i>	
İtil	" " "	<i>We wished</i>	
Dalung	" " "	<i>Ye wished</i>	
Ltha	" " "	<i>They wished</i>	
Il	" " kwudungwan,	<i>They wished</i>	

*Future Tense.*

Dĩ	stigē da kwudungsang,	<i>I shall</i>	} wish to be ill.
Dung	" " "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
Il	" " "	<i>He will</i>	
İtil	" " "	<i>We shall</i>	
Dalung	" " "	<i>Ye will</i>	
Ltha	" " "	<i>They will</i>	
Il	" " "	<i>They will</i>	

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Dĩ	stistlo,	<i>If I</i>	} be ill.
Dung	" "	<i>If thou</i>	
Il	" "	<i>If he</i>	
İtil	" "	<i>If we</i>	
Dalung	" "	<i>If ye</i>	
Ltha	" "	<i>If they</i>	
Il stiastlo,		<i>If they</i>	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Dĩ	stigungstlo,	<i>If I</i>	} be continually ill.
Dung	" "	<i>If thou</i>	
Il	" "	<i>If he</i>	
İtil	" "	<i>If we</i>	
Dalung	" "	<i>If ye</i>	
Ltha	" "	<i>If they</i>	
Il stigungwastlo,		<i>If they</i>	

*Past Tense.*

Dĩ	stĩgunstlo,	If I were	} ill.
Dung	"	If thou wert	
Il	"	If he were	
İtil	"	If we were	
Dalung	"	If ye were	
Ltha	"	If they were	
Il	stiwunstlo,	If they were	

*Past Progressive Tense.*

Dĩ	stĩgĩganastlo,	If I were	} continually ill.
Dung	"	If thou wert	
Il	"	If he were	
İtil	"	If we were	
Dalung	"	If ye were	
Ltha	"	If they were	
Il	stĩgĩwanastlo,	If they were	

*Perfect Tense.*

Dĩ	stĩgĩgĩastlo,	If I have	} been ill.
Dung	"	If thou hast	
Il	"	If he has	
İtil	"	If we have	
Dalung	"	If ye have	
Ltha	"	If they have	
Il	stĩgĩwastlo,	If they have	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Dĩ	stĩgĩganastlo,	If I have	} been continually ill.
Dung	"	If thou hast	
Il	"	If he has	
İtil	"	If we have	
Dalung	"	If ye have	
Ltha	"	If they have	
Il	stĩwanastlo,	If they have	

*Pluperfect Tense.*

Dĩ	stĩgĩgĩastlo,	If I had	} been ill.
Dung	"	If thou hadst	
Il	"	If he had	
İtil	"	If we had	
Dalung	"	If ye had	
Ltha	"	If they had	
Il	stĩgĩwasitlo,	If they had	

*Pluperfect Progressive Tense.*

Dĩ	stigiġanasitlo,	If I had	} been continually ill.
Dung	"	If thou hadst	
Il	"	If he had	
İtil	"	If we had	
Dalung	"	If ye had	
Ltha	"	If they had	
Il	stigiwanasitlo,	If they had	

*Future Tense.*

Dĩ	stisistlo,	If I shall	} be ill.
Dung	"	If thou wilt	
Il	"	If he will	
İtil	"	If we shall	
Dalung	"	If ye will	
Ltha	"	If they will	
Il	stiwāsistlo,	If they will	

*Future Progressive Tense.*

Dĩ	stigiġungsistlo,	If I shall	} be continually ill.
Dung	"	If thou wilt	
Il	"	If he will	
İtil	"	If we shall	
Dalung	"	If ye will	
Ltha	"	If they will	
Il	stigiwungsistlo,	If they will	

*Future Perfect Tense.*

Dĩ	stigungsistlo,	If I shall	} have been ill.
Dung	"	If thou wilt	
Il	"	If he will	
İtil	"	If we shall	
Dalung	"	If ye will	
Ltha	"	If they will	
Il	stigungwasistlo,	If they will	

*Future Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Dĩ	stigiġungasistlo,	If I shall	} have been continually ill.
Dung	"	If thou wilt	
Il	"	If he will	
İtil	"	If we shall	
Dalung	"	If ye will	
Ltha	"	If they will	
Il	stigiġungwasistlo,	If they will	

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Di stihangung,	<i>I may</i>	} or can be ill.
Dung "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Il "	<i>He may</i>	
İtil "	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They may</i>	
Il stihangwang,	<i>They may</i>	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Di stigunghangung,	<i>I may</i>	} or can be continually ill.
Dung "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Il "	<i>He may</i>	
İtil "	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They may</i>	
Il stigunghangwang,	<i>They may</i>	

*Past and Future Tenses.*

Di stihasingung,	<i>I may</i>	} be ill.
Dung "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Il "	<i>He may</i>	
İtil "	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They may</i>	
Il stihasingwang,	<i>They may</i>	

*Past and Future Progressive Tenses.*

Di stigibasingung,	<i>I may</i>	} be continually ill.
Dung "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Il "	<i>He may</i>	
İtil "	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They may</i>	
Il stigibasingwang,	<i>They may</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Di stigangahangung,	<i>I may</i>	} have been ill.
Dung "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Il "	<i>He may</i>	
İtil "	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They may</i>	
Il stigangahangwang,	<i>They may</i>	

*Perfect Progressive.*

Di	stigiḡangahanḡung,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>not have been continually ill.</i>
Dung	"	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Il	"	<i>He may</i>	
İtil	"	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>They may</i>	
Il	stigiḡangahangwang,	<i>They may</i>	

## PURE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD ?

*Present Tense.*

Di	stigeḡ lāḡung,	<i>I should</i>	} <i>be ill.</i>
Dung	" "	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
Il	" "	<i>He should</i>	
İtil	" "	<i>We should</i>	
Dalung	" "	<i>Ye should</i>	
Ltha	" "	<i>They should</i>	
Il	" louwang,	<i>They should</i>	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Di	stigeḡ lāḡungung,	<i>I should</i>	} <i>be continually ill.</i>
Dung	" "	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
Il	" "	<i>He should</i>	
İtil	" "	<i>We should</i>	
Dalung	" "	<i>Ye should</i>	
Ltha	" "	<i>They should</i>	
Il	" lāḡungwang,	<i>They should</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Di	stigeḡ lāḡini,	<i>I should</i>	} <i>have been ill.</i>
Dung	" "	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
Il	" "	<i>He should</i>	
İtil	" "	<i>We should</i>	
Dalung	" "	<i>Ye should</i>	
Ltha	" "	<i>They should</i>	
Il	" lāwini	<i>They should</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Di	stigeḡ lāḡun,	<i>I should</i>	} <i>have been continually ill.</i>
Dung	" "	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
Il	" "	<i>He should</i>	
İtil	" "	<i>We should</i>	
Dalung	" "	<i>Ye should</i>	
Ltha	" "	<i>They should</i>	
Il	" louḡun,	<i>They should</i>	

## CONDITIONAL CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Di stitlingāgung,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>be ill.</i>
Dung "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
Il "	<i>He would</i>	
İtil "	<i>We would</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye would</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They would</i>	
Il stitlingāwang,	<i>They would</i>	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Di stitlingāgungung,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>be continually ill.</i>
Dung "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
Il "	<i>He would</i>	
İtil "	<i>We would</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye would</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They would</i>	
Il stitlingāgungwang,	<i>They would</i>	

*Imperfect Tense.*

Di stigēan	<i>I might</i>	} <i>be ill.</i>
Dung "	<i>Thou mightest</i>	
Il "	<i>He might</i>	
İtil "	<i>We might</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye might</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They might</i>	
Il stiwēan,	<i>They might</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Di stitlingāgini,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>have been ill.</i>
Dung "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
Il "	<i>He would</i>	
İtil "	<i>We would</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye would</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They would</i>	
Il stitlingwoḡini,	<i>They would</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Di stitlingāgun,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>have been continually ill.</i>
Dung "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
Il "	<i>He would</i>	
İtil "	<i>We would</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye would</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They would</i>	
Il stitlingwoḡun,	<i>They would</i>	

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present,	Stigē,	<i>Ill.</i>
Present Progressive,	Stigīgē,	<i>Being ill.</i>
Perfect,	Stigūnē,	<i>Having been ill.</i>
Perfect Progressive,	Stīgīgūnē,	<i>Having been continually ill.</i>

## PARTICIPLES.

Present,	Stis,	<i>Being ill.</i>
Present Progressive,	Stigīgīni,	<i>Being continually ill.</i>
Perfect,	Stigūni,	<i>Having been ill.</i>

## G. CONJUGATION OF AN IRREGULAR VERB.

Irregular verbs are those which form the plural from a stem changed from their true stem by the addition of various letters or syllables. Sometimes the plural form is entirely different from the singular. I have selected the verb *kājē*, "to walk" as an example. This in the plural form changes to *istalgē*. I shall only conjugate the active voice, as the passive of all verbs is seldom used amongst the Haidas.

*Conjugation V.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou kāgung,	<i>I walk.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou walkest.</i>
Laou "	<i>He walks.</i>
Talung istalgung,	<i>We walk.</i>
Dalung "	<i>Ye walk.</i>
Ltha "	<i>They walk.</i>
Laou istalwang,	<i>They walk.</i>

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kāgungung,	<i>I am</i>	} <i>walking.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou art</i>	
Laou "	<i>He is</i>	
Talung istalgungung,	<i>We are</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye are</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They are</i>	
Laou istalgungwang	<i>They are</i>	

*Past Tense.*

Tlaou kāgūni,	<i>I walked.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou walkedst.</i>
Laou "	<i>He walked.</i>
Talung istalgūni,	<i>We walked.</i>
Dalung "	<i>Ye walked.</i>
Ltha "	<i>They walked.</i>
Laou istalwūni,	<i>They walked.</i>



*Past Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou	kāgīgīni,	<i>I was</i>	} <i>walking.</i>
Dahou	"	<i>Thou wast</i>	
Laou	"	<i>He was</i>	
Talung	istalgīgīni,	<i>We were</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>Ye were</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>They were</i>	
Laou	istalwoīgīni,	<i>They were</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Tlaou	kāgīni,	<i>I have</i>	} <i>walked.</i>
Dahou	"	<i>Thou hast</i>	
Laou	"	<i>He has</i>	
Talung	istalgīni,	<i>We have</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>Ye have</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>They have</i>	
Laou	istalwoīgīni,	<i>They have</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou	kāgūn,	<i>I have</i>	} <i>been walking.</i>
Dahou	"	<i>Thou hast</i>	
Laou	"	<i>He has</i>	
Talung	istalgūn,	<i>We have</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>Ye have</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>They have</i>	
Laou	istalougūn,	<i>They have</i>	

*Pluperfect Tense.*

Tlaou	kāgīgūngwau,	<i>I had</i>	} <i>walked.</i>
Dahou	"	<i>Thou hadst</i>	
Laou	"	<i>He had</i>	
Talung	istalgīgūngwau,	<i>We had</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>Ye had</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>They had</i>	
Laou	istalwoīgūngwau,	<i>They had</i>	

*Pluperfect Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou	kāgīgūngūng,	<i>I had</i>	} <i>been walking.</i>
Dahou	"	<i>Thou hadst</i>	
Laou	"	<i>He had</i>	
Talung	istalgīgūngūng,	<i>We had</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>Ye had</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>They had</i>	
Laou	istalwoīgūngūng,	<i>They had</i>	

*Future Tense.*

Tlaou kāsang,	<i>I shall</i>	} walk.
Dahou "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
Laou "	<i>He will</i>	
Talung istalasang,	<i>We shall</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye will</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They will</i>	
Laou istalwāsang,	<i>They will</i>	

*Future Imperfect Tense.*

Tlaou kāgungsang,	<i>I shall</i>	} be walking.
Dahou "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
Laou "	<i>He will</i>	
Talung istalgungsang,	<i>We shall</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye will</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They will</i>	
Laou istalgungwāsang	<i>They will</i>	

*Future Perfect Tense.*

Tlaou kāgungungsang,	<i>I shall</i>	} have walked.
Dahou "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
Laou "	<i>He will</i>	
Talung istalgungangsang,	<i>We shall</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye will</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They will</i>	
Laou istalgungwangsang,	<i>They will</i>	

*Future Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kāgīgungsang,	<i>I shall</i>	} have been walking.
Dahou "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
Laou "	<i>He will</i>	
Talung istalgīgungsang,	<i>We shall</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye will</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They will</i>	
Laou istalgīgungwāsang,	<i>They will</i>	

## INTENTIONAL FORM.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou kāungkasang,	<i>I am</i>	} about to walk.
Dahou "	<i>Thou art</i>	
Laou "	<i>He is</i>	
Talung istalungkasang,	<i>We are</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye are</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They are</i>	
Laou istaloungkasang,	<i>They are</i>	

*Imperfect Tense.*

Tlaou kātalgung,	<i>I am</i>	} <i>going to walk.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou art</i>	
Laou "	<i>He is</i>	
Talung istaltalgung,	<i>We are</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye are</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They are</i>	
Laou istaltawang,	<i>They are</i>	

*Past Tense.*

Tlaou kāungkāgīgīni,	<i>I was</i>	} <i>about to walk.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou wast</i>	
Laou "	<i>He was</i>	
Talung istalungkāgīgīni,	<i>We were</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye were</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They were</i>	
Laou istalungkāgīwini,	<i>They were</i>	

*Future Tense.*

Tlaou kāgiungkasang,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>be about to walk.</i>
Dahou "	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
Laou "	<i>He will</i>	
Talung istalgiungkasang,	<i>We shall</i>	
Dalung "	<i>Ye will</i>	
Ltha "	<i>They will</i>	
Laou istalgiungkawāsang,	<i>They will</i>	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Tlaou kāadzīng,	<i>Let me walk.</i>
Kāaltha,	<i>Walk thou.</i>
Laou kāadzīng,	<i>Let him walk.</i>
Talung istaldzīng,	<i>Let us walk.</i>
Istalūltha,	<i>Walk ye.</i>
Ltha istaldzīng,	<i>Let them walk.</i>
Laou istalwōdzīng,	<i>Let them walk.</i>

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kāgiadzīng,	<i>Let me</i>	} <i>be walking.</i>
Kāgialtha,	<i>Let thou</i>	
Laou kāgiadzīng,	<i>Let him</i>	
Talung istalgiadzīng,	<i>Let us</i>	
Istalgiūltha,	<i>Let ye</i>	
Ltha istalgiadzīng,	<i>Let them</i>	
Laou istalwōgiadzīng,	<i>Let the</i>	

*Past Tense.*

Tlaou	kāgang,	<i>I walked.</i>
Dahou	"	<i>Thou walkedst.</i>
Laou	"	<i>He walked.</i>
Talung	istālang,	<i>We walked.</i>
Dalung	"	<i>Ye walked.</i>
Ltha	"	<i>They walked.</i>
Laou	istalouang,	<i>They walked.</i>

*Pluperfect Tense.*

Tlaou	kāgangang,	<i>I had</i>	} walked.
Dahou	"	<i>Thou hadst</i>	
Laou	"	<i>He had</i>	
Talung	istalgangang,	<i>We had</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>Ye had</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>They had</i>	
Laou	istalwāgangang,	<i>They had</i>	

## FORM DENOTING A WISH OR DESIRE.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou	kāgē da kwudungung,	<i>I wish</i>	} to walk.
Dahou	" " "	<i>Thou wishest</i>	
Laou	" " "	<i>He wishes</i>	
Talung	istalgē da "	<i>We wish</i>	
Dalung	" " "	<i>Ye wish</i>	
Ltha	" " "	<i>They wish</i>	
Laou	" " kwudungwang,	<i>They wish</i>	

*Past Tense.*

Tlaou	kāgē da kwudunguni,	<i>I wished</i>	} to walk.
Dahou	" " "	<i>Thou wishedst</i>	
Laou	" " "	<i>He wished</i>	
Talung	istalgē da "	<i>We wished</i>	
Dalung	" " "	<i>Ye wished</i>	
Ltha	" " "	<i>They wished</i>	
Laou	" " kwudungwuni,	<i>They wished</i>	

*Future Tense.*

Tlaou	kāgē da kwudungsang,	<i>I shall</i>	} wish to walk.
Dahou	" " "	<i>" u wilt</i>	
Laou	" " "	<i>He will</i>	
Talung	istalgē da "	<i>We shall</i>	
Dalung	" " "	<i>Ye will</i>	
Ltha	" " "	<i>They will</i>	
Laou	" " kwudungwāsang,	<i>They will</i>	

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou	kästlo,	<i>If I walk.</i>
Dahou	"	<i>If thou walkest.</i>
Laou	"	<i>If he walk.</i>
Talung	istalstlo,	<i>If we walk.</i>
Dalung	"	<i>If ye walk.</i>
Ltha	"	<i>If they walk.</i>
Laou	istalwästlo,	<i>If they walk.</i>

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou	käḡungstlo,	<i>If I be</i>	} walking.
Dahou	"	<i>If thou art</i>	
Laou	"	<i>If he be</i>	
Talung	istalungstlo,	<i>If we are</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>If ye are</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>If they are</i>	
Laou	istalungwästlo,	<i>If they are</i>	

*Past Tense.*

Tlaou	käḡangstlo,	<i>If I walked.</i>
Dahou	"	<i>If thou walkedst.</i>
Laou	"	<i>If he walked.</i>
Talung	istalangstlo,	<i>If we walked.</i>
Dalung	"	<i>If ye walked.</i>
Ltha	"	<i>If they walked.</i>
Laou	istalouangstlo,	<i>If they walked.</i>

*Past Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou	käḡiḡanastlo,	<i>If I were</i>	} walking.
Dahou	"	<i>If thou wert</i>	
Laou	"	<i>If he were</i>	
Talung	istalḡiḡanastlo,	<i>If we were</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>If ye were</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>If they were</i>	
Laou	istalḡiwanastlo,	<i>If they were</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Tlaou	käḡiḡastlo,	<i>If I have</i>	} walk.d.
Dahou	"	<i>If thou hast</i>	
Laou	"	<i>If he has</i>	
Talung	istalḡiḡastlo,	<i>If we have</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>If ye have</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>If they have</i>	
Laou	istalḡiwanastlo,	<i>If they have</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou	kāḡanasitlo,	If I have	} been walking.
Dahou	"	If thou hast	
Laou	"	If he has	
Talung	istalganasitlo,	If we have	
Dalung	"	If ye have	
Ltha	"	If they have	
Laou	istalganwasitlo,	If they have	

*Pluperfect Tense.*

Tlaou	kāḡigāsitlo,	If I had	} walked.
Dahou	"	If thou hadst	
Laou	"	If he had	
Talung	istalgigāsitlo,	If we had	
Dalung	"	If ye had	
Ltha	"	If they had	
Laou	istalgiwāsitlo,	If they had	

*Pluperfect Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou	kāḡigūngastlo,	If I had	} been walking.
Dahou	"	If thou hadst	
Laou	"	If he had	
Talung	istalgigūngastlo,	If we had	
Dalung	"	If ye had	
Ltha	"	If they had	
Laou	istalgigūngwāstlo,	If they had	

*Future Tense.*

Tlaou	kāsēstlo,	If I shall	} walk.
Dahou	"	If thou wilt	
Laou	"	If he will	
Talung	istalsēstlo,	If we shall	
Dalung	"	If ye will	
Ltha	"	If they will	
Laou	istalwāsēstlo,	If they will	

*Future Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou	kāḡigūngsēstlo,	If I shall	} be walking.
Dahou	"	If thou wilt	
Laou	"	If he will	
Talung	istalgigūngsēstlo,	If we shall	
Dalung	"	If ye will	
Ltha	"	If they will	
Laou	istalgigūngwāsēstlo,	If they will	

*Future Perfect Tense.*

Tlaou kăgungasēstlo,	<i>If I shall</i>	} <i>have walked.</i>
Dahou       "	<i>If thou wilt</i>	
Laou         "	<i>If he will</i>	
Talung istalgungasēstlo,	<i>If we shall</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>If ye will</i>	
Ltha          "	<i>If they will</i>	
Laou istalgungwāsēstlo,	<i>If they will</i>	

*Future Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kăgungungasēstlo,	<i>If I shall</i>	} <i>have been walking.</i>
Dahou       "	<i>If thou wilt</i>	
Laou         "	<i>If he will</i>	
Talung istalgungungasēstlo,	<i>If we shall</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>If ye will</i>	
Ltha          "	<i>If they will</i>	
Laou istalgungungwāsēstlo	<i>If they will</i>	

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou kăhangung,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>or can walk.</i>
Dahou       "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Laou         "	<i>He may</i>	
Talung istalhangung,	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha          "	<i>They may</i>	
Laou istalouhangung,	<i>They may</i>	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kăgunghangung,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>or can be walking.</i>
Dahou       "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Laou         "	<i>He may</i>	
Talung istalgunghangung,	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha          "	<i>They may</i>	
Laou istalougunghangung,	<i>They may</i>	

*Past and Future Tenses.*

Tlaou kăhasingung,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>walk.</i>
Dahou       "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Laou         "	<i>He may</i>	
Talung istalhasingung,	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung       "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha          "	<i>They may</i>	
Laou istalouhasingung,	<i>They may</i>	

*Past and Future Progressive Tenses.*

Tlaou kâgîhasingung,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>be continually walking.</i>
Dahou " "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Laou " "	<i>He may</i>	
Talung istalgîhasingung,	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>They may</i>	
Laou istalgîouhasingung	<i>They may</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Tlaou kâgângahanung,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>have walked.</i>
Dahou " "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Laou " "	<i>He may</i>	
Talung istalgângahanung,	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>They may</i>	
Laou istalgângahanung,	<i>They may</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kâgîgângahanung,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>have been walking.</i>
Dahou " "	<i>Thou mayst</i>	
Laou " "	<i>He may</i>	
Talung istalgîgângahanung,	<i>We may</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>Ye may</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>They may</i>	
Laou istalgîougângahanung,	<i>They may</i>	

## PURE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou kâgê lăgung,	<i>I should</i>	} <i>walk.</i>
Dahou " "	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
Laou " "	<i>He should</i>	
Talung istalgê " "	<i>We should</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>Ye should</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>They should</i>	
Laou " louwang,	<i>They should</i>	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou kâgê lăgungung,	<i>I should</i>	} <i>be walking.</i>
Dahou " "	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
Laou " "	<i>He should</i>	
Talung istalgê " "	<i>We should</i>	
Dalung " "	<i>Ye should</i>	
Ltha " "	<i>They should</i>	
Laou " lăgungwang,	<i>They should</i>	



*Perfect Tense.*

Tlaou	kāgē lāgīni,	<i>I should</i>	} <i>have walked.</i>
Dahou	" "	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
Laou	" "	<i>He should</i>	
Talung	istalgē "	<i>We should</i>	
Dalung	" "	<i>Ye should</i>	
Ltha	" "	<i>They should</i>	
Laou	" lougīni,	<i>They should</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou	kāgē lāgun,	<i>I should</i>	} <i>have been walking.</i>
Dahou	" "	<i>Thou shouldst</i>	
Laou	" "	<i>He should</i>	
Talung	istalgē "	<i>We should</i>	
Dalung	" "	<i>Ye should</i>	
Ltha	" "	<i>They should</i>	
Laou	" lougun,	<i>They should</i>	

## CONDITIONAL CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

Tlaou	kātlingāgung,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>walk.</i>
Dahou	" "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
Laou	" "	<i>He would</i>	
Talung	istaltlingāgung,	<i>We would</i>	
Dalung	" "	<i>Ye would</i>	
Ltha	" "	<i>They would</i>	
Laou	istaltlingougung,	<i>They would</i>	

*Present Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou	kātlingāgungung,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>be walking.</i>
Dahou	" "	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
Laou	" "	<i>He would</i>	
Talung	istaltlingāgungung,	<i>We would</i>	
Dalung	" "	<i>Ye would</i>	
Ltha	" "	<i>They would</i>	
Laou	istaltlingwōgungung,	<i>They would</i>	

*Imperfect Tense.*

Tlaou	kāgēan,	<i>I might</i>	} <i>walk.</i>
Dahou	" "	<i>Thou mightst</i>	
Laou	" "	<i>He might</i>	
Talung	istalgēan,	<i>We might</i>	
Dalung	" "	<i>Ye might</i>	
Ltha	" "	<i>They might</i>	
Laou	istalgēan,	<i>They might</i>	

*Perfect Tense.*

Tlaou	kätlingägini,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>have walked.</i>
Dahou	"	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
Laou	"	<i>He would</i>	
Talung	istaltlingägini,	<i>We would</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>Ye would</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>They would</i>	
Laou	istaltlingwögini,	<i>They would</i>	

*Perfect Progressive Tense.*

Tlaou	kätlingägun,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>have been walking.</i>
Dahou	"	<i>Thou wouldst</i>	
Laou	"	<i>He would</i>	
Talung	istaltlingägün,	<i>We would</i>	
Dalung	"	<i>Ye would</i>	
Ltha	"	<i>They would</i>	
Laou	istaltlingwögün,	<i>They would</i>	

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
Present,	Kägē,	Istalgē,	<i>To walk.</i>
Present Progressive,	Kägīgē,	Istalgīgē,	<i>To be walking.</i>
Perfect,	Kägūnē,	Istalgūnē,	<i>To have walked.</i>
Perfect Progressive,	Kägīgūnē,	Istalgīgūnē,	<i>To have been walking.</i>

## PARTICIPLES.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
Present,	Kās,	Istalas,	<i>Walking.</i>
Present Progressive,	Kägīgini,	Istalgīgini,	<i>Having been walking.</i>
Perfect,	Kägūni,	Istalgūni,	<i>Having walked.</i>

## H. EXAMPLES OF PRINCIPAL TENSES OF THE MOST IMPORTANT VERBS.

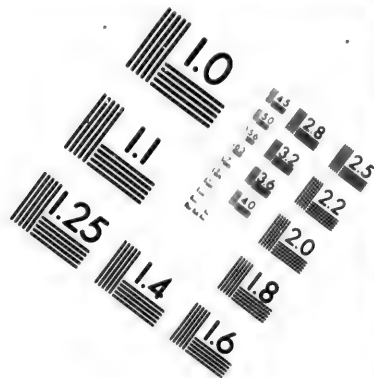
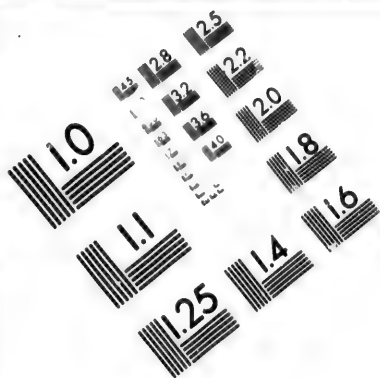
1

Tlaou dāngūng,	<i>I</i>	} <i>throw away.</i>
Tlaou dāngsang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou dānghangūng,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou dāngstlo,	<i>If I</i>	

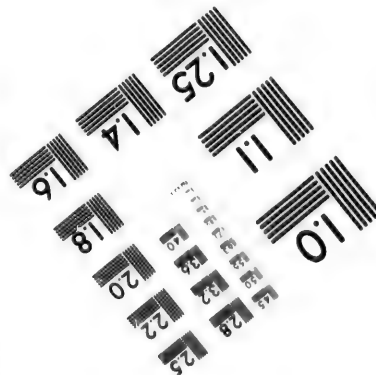
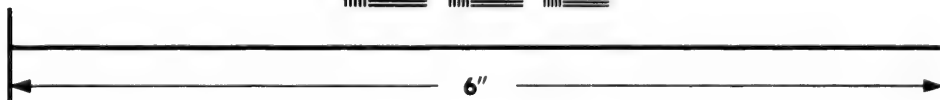
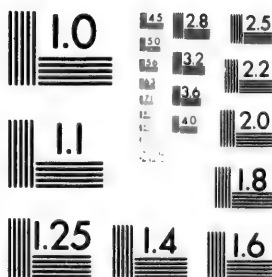
2

Ga dī istatlang,	<i>I</i>	} <i>want.</i>
Ga dī istatlasang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Ga dī istatlahangūng,	<i>I may</i>	
Ga dī istatlastlo,	<i>If I</i>	

	3		
Tlaou giälägung,	<i>I</i>	}	<i>carry.</i>
Tlaou giäläsang,	<i>I shall</i>		
Tlaou giälähängung,	<i>I may</i>		
Tlaou giälästlo,	<i>If I</i>		
	4		
Tlaou güşhügung,	<i>I</i>	}	<i>speak.</i>
Tlaou güşbüasang,	<i>I shall</i>		
Tlaou güşhühängung,	<i>I may</i>		
Tlaou güşhüstlo,	<i>If I</i>		
	5		
Tlaou halkaiitang,	<i>I</i>	}	<i>lead.</i>
Tlaou halkaiitshang,	<i>I shall</i>		
Tlaou halkaiithängung,	<i>I may</i>		
Tlaou halkaiitstlo,	<i>If I</i>		
	6		
Tlaou hutlang,	<i>I</i>	}	<i>drink.</i>
Tlaou hutläshang,	<i>I shall</i>		
Tlaou hutlähängung,	<i>I may</i>		
Tlaou hutlästlo,	<i>If I</i>		
	7		
Tlaou istang,	<i>I</i>	}	<i>take.</i>
Tlaou istäshang,	<i>I shall</i>		
Tlaou istahängung,	<i>I may</i>		
Tlaou istastlo,	<i>If I</i>		
	8		
Di itlagidägung,	<i>I am</i>	}	<i>chief.</i>
Di itlagidäsang,	<i>I shall be</i>		
Di itlagidähängung,	<i>I may be</i>		
Di itlagidastlo,	<i>If I be</i>		
	9		
Tlaou kağindung,	<i>I</i>	}	<i>save.</i>
Tlaou kağindäsang,	<i>I shall</i>		
Tlaou kağindahängung,	<i>I may</i>		
Tlaou kağindastlo,	<i>If I</i>		
	10		
Tlaou kaiitang,	<i>I</i>	}	<i>go.</i>
Tlaou kaiitsang,	<i>I shall</i>		
Tlaou kaiithängung,	<i>I may</i>		
Tlaou kaiitstlo,	<i>If I</i>		



# IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



# Photographic Sciences Corporation

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	11		
Tlaou kätlügung,	<i>I</i>	} arise.	
Tlaou kätlüasang,	<i>I shall</i>		
Tlaou kätlühangung,	<i>I may</i>		
Tlaou kätlüstlo,	<i>If I</i>		
	12		
Tlaou kiang,	<i>I</i>	} find.	
Tlaou kiäsang,	<i>I shall</i>		
Tlaou kiähangung,	<i>I may</i>		
Tlaou kiästlo,	<i>If I</i>		
	13		
Tlaou kiltthkadungung,	<i>I</i>	} lie.	
Tlaou kiltthkadungsang,	<i>I shall</i>		
Tlaou kiltthkadunghangung,	<i>I may</i>		
Tlaou kiltthkadungstlo,	<i>If I</i>		
	14		
Tlaou kingung,	<i>I</i>	} see.	
Tlaou kingasang,	<i>I shall</i>		
Tlaou kinghangung,	<i>I may</i>		
Tlaou kingstlo,	<i>If I</i>		
	15		
Dī kintlingäzung,	<i>I am</i>	} rich.	
Dī kintlingäsang,	<i>I shall be</i>		
Dī kintlingahangung,	<i>I may be</i>		
Dī kintlingastlo,	<i>If I be</i>		
	16		
Tlaou kisalgung,	<i>I</i>	} fast.	
Tlaou kisalsang,	<i>I shall</i>		
Tlaou kisalhangung,	<i>I may</i>		
Tlaou kisa'stlo,	<i>If I</i>		
	17		
Tlaou kouwang,	<i>I</i>	} sit.	
Tlaou kouwasang,	<i>I shall</i>		
Tlaou kouwahangung,	<i>I may</i>		
Tlaou kouwastlo,	<i>If I</i>		
	18		
Tlaou kwaiundang,	<i>I</i>	} count.	
Tlaou kwaiundasang,	<i>I shall</i>		
Tlaou kwaiundahangung,	<i>I may</i>		
Tlaou kwaiundastlo,	<i>If I</i>		

## 19

Tlaou kwolhtang,	<i>I</i>	} <i>steal.</i>
Tlaou kwolhtasang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou kwolththangung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou kwolthtastlo,	<i>If I</i>	

## 20-21

Tlaou kwudungung,	<i>I</i>	} <i>hear.</i>
Tlaou kwudungsang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou kwudunghanung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou kwudungstlo,	<i>If I</i>	

## 22

Tlaou kwulthilthung,	<i>I</i>	} <i>think.</i>
Tlaou kwulthilhsang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou kwulthilthhangung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou kwulthilthstlo,	<i>If I</i>	

## 23

Tlaou lthangwilang,	<i>I</i>	} <i>work.</i>
Tlaou lthangwilasang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou lthangwilhanung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou lthangwilastlo,	<i>If I</i>	

## 24

Tlaou ltha ga istang,	<i>I</i>	} <i>give.</i>
Tlaou ltha ga istahang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou ltha ga istahang,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou ltha ga istastlo,	<i>If I</i>	

## 25

Di lthwauung,	<i>I</i>	} <i>fear.</i>
Di lthwauungasang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Di lthwauungahanung,	<i>I may</i>	
Di lthwauungastlo,	<i>If I</i>	

## 26

Tlaou nangung,	<i>I</i>	} <i>play.</i>
Tlaou nangsang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou nanghanung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou nangstlo,	<i>If I</i>	

## 27

Tlaou saalung,	<i>I</i>	} <i>hide.</i>
Tlaou saalasang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou saalahangung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou saalstlo,	<i>If I</i>	

28

Tlaou sahailthgung,	<i>I</i>	} cry.
Tlaou sahailthsang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou sahailthhangung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou sahailthstlo,	<i>If I</i>	

29

Tlaou saoungung,	<i>I</i>	} pay.
Tlaou saouasang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou saouhangung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou saoustlo,	<i>If I</i>	

30

Tlaou shūgung,	<i>I</i>	} say.
Tlaou shūasang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou shūhangung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou shūstlo,	<i>If I</i>	

31

Tlaou skadadang,	<i>I</i>	} teach.
Tlaou skadadasang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou skadadahangung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou skadadastlo,	<i>If I</i>	

32

Tlaou tāgung,	<i>I</i>	} eat.
Tlaou tāasang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou tāhangung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou tastlo,	<i>If I</i>	

33

Di tagwiāgung,	<i>I am</i>	} strong.
Di tagwiāsang,	<i>I shall be</i>	
Di tagwiāhangung,	<i>I may be</i>	
Di tagwiāstlo,	<i>If I be</i>	

34

Tlaou tatlāedurg,	<i>I</i>	} help.
Tlaou tatlātasang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou tatlāedhangung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou tatlāstlo,	<i>If I</i>	

35

Tlaou tatliizang,	<i>I</i>	} sow.
Tlaou tatlidmashang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou tatlidzahangung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou tatlidzastlo,	<i>If I</i>	



## 36

Tlaou tiang,	<i>I</i>	} kill.
Tlaou tiāsang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou tiāhangung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou tiēto	<i>If I</i>	

## 37

Tlaou tlaoutlang,	<i>I</i>	} make.
Tlaou tlaoutlāsang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou tlaoutlahangung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou tlaoutlastlo,	<i>If I</i>	

## 38

Tlaou tumankiḡung,	<i>I</i>	} take care.
Tlaou tumankingasang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou tumankinghangung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou tumankiḡstlo,	<i>If I</i>	

## 39

Tlaou yetang,	<i>I</i>	} believe.
Tlaou yetāsang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou yetāhangung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou yetastlo,	<i>If I</i>	

## 40

Tlaou washtkishūḡung,	<i>I</i>	} clean.
Tlaou washtkishūāsang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou washtkishūhangung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou washtkishūstlo,	<i>If I</i>	

## 41

Tlaou wastdaaskitḡung,	<i>I</i>	} close.
Tlaou wastdaaskitasang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou wastdaaskithangung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou wastdaaskitstlo,	<i>If I</i>	

## 42

Tlaou wastdaastlang,	<i>I</i>	} open.
Tlaou wastdaastlāsang,	<i>I shall</i>	
Tlaou wastdaastlahangung,	<i>I may</i>	
Tlaou wastdaaststlo,	<i>If I</i>	

## I. IRREGULAR VERBS.

*First Person Singular.*

Tlaou kaiitang,	<i>I go.</i>
Tlaou tliidzgustland,	<i>I bind up wounds.</i>
Tlaou kâgung,	<i>I walk.</i>
Tlaou giatlindagwangung,	<i>I spread the news.</i>
Tlaou tligwanan aidung,	<i>I run about.</i>
Tlaon aidung,	<i>I run.</i>
Tlaou kâgwâlang,	<i>I go outside.</i>
Tlaou sik kâtlang,	<i>I climb.</i>
Tlaou kâyâang,	<i>I walk straight.</i>
Tlaon giasltang,	<i>I pour out.</i>
Tlaou katsang,	<i>I enter.</i>
Tlaou kattigung,	<i>I sleep.</i>
Tlaou ltha alth aidung,	<i>I run with.</i>
Tlaou nagung,	<i>I dwell.</i>
Tlaou hutlang,	<i>I drink.</i>
Tlaou tlû kaiitang,	<i>I depart by canoe.</i>
Tlaou hustang,	<i>I break.</i>
Tlaou tahustang,	<i>I crack.</i>
Tlaou kukâkwudung,	<i>I crack with teeth.</i>
Tlaou tathoukwudungang,	<i>I crack an egg.</i>
Tlaou tidang,	<i>I lie down.</i>
Tlaou kuntlinâgung,	<i>I sit on the ground.</i>
Tlaou chân ga kâgung,	<i>I wade in the sea.</i>
Tlaou kiang,	<i>I choose.</i>
Tlaou gihalaidung,	<i>I run to carry news.</i>
Tlaou giângung,	<i>I stand.</i>
Tlaou giâgung,	<i>I stop.</i>
Tlaou gluidzang,	<i>I fall into.</i>
Tlaou tâtlitiching,	<i>I embrace.</i>
Tlaou hal-kâgung,	<i>I load.</i>
Tlaou kil kaiitang,	<i>I send.</i>
Tlaou tigung,	<i>I kill.</i>
Tlaou sabailthlang,	<i>I cry.</i>
Tlaou tliidalthtang,	<i>I fall down.</i>
Tlaou isantigung,	<i>I am poor.</i>
Tlaou kouwang,	<i>I sit.</i>
Tlaou tlistalthang,	<i>I lift up on my knees.</i>
Tlaou yhitgwangung,	<i>I fly.</i>
Tlaou tligungwangung,	<i>I swim.</i>
Tlaou agung dalthitlang,	<i>I hide myself.</i>
Tlaou gluandang,	<i>I lie down.</i>
Tlaou kwulungkatsing alth kouwang,	<i>I kneel.</i>
Di gluidzang,	<i>I fall into.</i>
Di kwôtâlgung,	<i>I die.</i>
Di hâtliidzûlangung,	<i>I am blown about.</i>

*First Person Plural.*

Talung istiédang,	<i>We go.</i>
Talung tliázadung,	<i>We bind up wounds.</i>
Talung istalgung,	<i>We walk.</i>
Talung giatlindachadungung,	<i>We spread the news.</i>
Talung hūdjanğung,	<i>We run about.</i>
Talung khüstang,	<i>We run.</i>
Talung issəgung,	<i>We go outside.</i>
Talung istalthəgung,	<i>We climb.</i>
Talung istalyāang,	<i>We walk straight.</i>
Talung giadūğung,	<i>We pour out.</i>
Talung istzang,	<i>We enter.</i>
Talung kaslang,	<i>We sleep.</i>
Talung khūdjanğung,	<i>We run together.</i>
Talung naangung,	<i>We dwell.</i>
Talung nilgung,	<i>We drink.</i>
Talung ostang,	<i>We depart by canoe.</i>
Talung tlahudjanğung,	<i>We break.</i>
Talung tahudjanğung,	<i>We crack.</i>
Talung takhonhudjanğung,	<i>We crack an egg.</i>
Talung tielang,	<i>We lie down.</i>
Talung tikungawangung,	<i>We sit on the ground.</i>
Talung chān ga istalgung,	<i>We wade in the sea.</i>
Talung kingstang,	<i>We choose.</i>
Talung gihalkhüstang,	<i>We run to carry news.</i>
Talung tlazūgianğung,	<i>We stand.</i>
Talung tlazūgiāğung,	<i>We stop.</i>
Talung houwitzang,	<i>We fell into.</i>
Talung tlahatiching,	<i>We embrace.</i>
Talung halistalgung,	<i>We lead.</i>
Talung kil istiédang,	<i>We send.</i>
Talung tilitang,	<i>We kill.</i>
Talung sabaigung,	<i>We cry.</i>
Talung hunwigung,	<i>We fall down.</i>
Talung isantislant,	<i>We are poor.</i>
Talung tluadang,	<i>We sit.</i>
Talung hastalthang,	<i>We lift up on our knees.</i>
Talung ungədalğung,	<i>We fly.</i>
Talung gunğungwanğung,	<i>We swim.</i>
Talung əzung tahalthtlang,	<i>We hide ourselves.</i>
Talung gluanslang,	<i>We lie down.</i>
Talung kwulungkatsing alth kaouslang,	<i>We kneel.</i>
İtil houwitzang,	<i>We fall into.</i>
İtil kwətalhkang,	<i>We die.</i>
İtil hūt . . zulanğung,	<i>We are blown about.</i>

## J. VERBS CLASSIFIED BY MEANING.

## 1. TRANSITIVE VERBS.

Lā lth kwoyādung,	<i>I love him.</i>	Lā il skwuntlang,	<i>He kisses him.</i>
Lā il kwoyādung,	<i>He loves him.</i>	Tlaou ū tāgung,	<i>I eat it.</i>
Lā lth kingung,	<i>I see him.</i>	Laou ū tāgung,	<i>He eats it.</i>
Lā il kingung,	<i>He sees him.</i>	Lā alth lth nagung,	<i>I live with him.</i>
Lā telga lth kingung,	<i>I hate him.</i>	Lā alth il nagung,	<i>He lives with him.</i>
Lā telga il kingung,	<i>He hates him.</i>	Lā lth kwudungung,	<i>I listen to him.</i>
Lā lth skwuntlang,	<i>I kiss him.</i>	Lā il kwudungung,	<i>He listens to him.</i>

## 2. INTRANSITIVE VERBS.

Tlaou gūshūgung,	<i>I speak.</i>	Dī yūangung,	<i>I am great.</i>
Laou gūshūgung,	<i>He speaks.</i>	Laou yūangung,	<i>He is great.</i>
Tlaou kwulthilthgung,	<i>I meditate.</i>	Tlaou kăgwālang,	<i>I go out.</i>
Laou kwulthilthgung,	<i>He meditates.</i>	Laou kăgwālang,	<i>He goes out.</i>
Dī kwutungēstigung,	<i>I am sad.</i>	Tlaou tidang,	<i>I lie down.</i>
Laou kwutungēstigung,	<i>He is sad.</i>	Laou tidang,	<i>He lies down.</i>
Tlaou tlidalthtang,	<i>I fall.</i>	Dī stigung,	<i>I am sick.</i>
Laou tlidalthtang,	<i>He falls.</i>	Laou stigung,	<i>He is sick.</i>

## 3. VERBAL PROPOSITIONS.

## 1.

Tlaou dunḡūdung,	<i>I hoist flag as a sail.</i>
Tlaou kaaiyoungung,	<i>I " boots as a sail.</i>
Tlaou tluyoungung,	<i>I " trousers as a sail.</i>
Tlaou wēgidzūgung,	<i>I " an ordinary sail.</i>
Tlaou chiyoungung,	<i>I " coat as a sail.</i>

## 2.

Tlaou dunghastung,	<i>I haul out.</i>
Tlaou dungitidung,	<i>I " canoe.</i>
Tlaou dunglthkidalgung,	<i>I " logs.</i>
Tlaou dungwaununglīgung,	<i>I " a net.</i>
Tlaou dungchaungelgung,	<i>I " on the beach.</i>

## 3.

Tlaou gialāgung,	<i>I carry.</i>
Tlaou siegung,	<i>I " water.</i>
Tlaou skūlthgaūdung,	<i>I " on shoulders.</i>
Tlaou chūidung,	<i>I " a coat.</i>
Tlaou wunchigungung,	<i>I " a bundle.</i>
Tlaou ziskidung,	<i>I " with tongs.</i>
Tlaou wunagung,	<i>I " on back.</i>
Tlaou sitzē tligungung,	<i>I " a sword.</i>
Tlaou siskaidung,	<i>I " sugar with tongs.</i>
Tlaou chiāgung,	<i>I " water from the well.</i>
Tlaou chiku skalgunḡung,	<i>I " a gun.</i>
Tlaou dūtladelgung,	<i>I " up.</i>
Tlaou dūgung,	<i>I " wood.</i>



## 8.

Tlaou tlā gwau ltha alth gu talthligung,	<i>I race by canoe.</i>
Tlaou ltha alth gu yhitidung,	<i>I " on foot.</i>
Tlaou kuitan gwau ltha alth gu talthligung,	<i>I " on horseback.</i>

## 9.

Tlaou statilthdou unga hastlang,	<i>I put on both of my stockings.</i>
Tlaou statilthdou unga istlang,	<i>I " one of my stockings.</i>
Tlaou lthkitgā unga chistlang,	<i>I " my dress.</i>
Tlaou tatjingē unga gwustlang,	<i>I " my hat.</i>
Tlaou kodets unga katsang,	<i>I " coat.</i>
Tlaou kodets kätli unga chistlang,	<i>I " shirt.</i>
Tlaou ästüching,	<i>I " a coat.</i>
Tlaou staskoğa unga hastlang,	<i>I " both of my boots.</i>
Tlaou staskoğa unga istlang,	<i>I " one of my boots.</i>
Tlaou collar unga istlang,	<i>I " my collar.</i>
Tlaou hēl äskätlinäung,	<i>I " something round on my neck.</i>

## 10

Tlaou hangjangwē äkatiswaungung,	<i>I jump through a window.</i>
Tlaou hangjangwē äkingwaungung,	<i>I look " "</i>
Tlaou hangjangwē ehustawaungung,	<i>I pour " "</i>
Tlaou hangjangwē äkagulthäungung,	<i>I go " "</i>
Tlaou hangjangwē gwi kätlang,	<i>I climb " "</i>
Tlaou nē stähä gluidalgung,	<i>I fall from a house.</i>

NOTE.—The word *hangjangwē* may or may not be used,

## 11

Ä lth hatlang,	<i>I jump into (water).</i>
Ä di gluwaiang,	<i>I fall " "</i>
Ä di hupidgang,	<i>I drop " "</i>
Tlaou shā stähä hupidalgung,	<i>I drop from a height.</i>
Tlaou shā stähä äkatistalgung,	<i>I jump " "</i>
Tlaou shā stähä käälgung,	<i>I go " "</i>
Di shā stähä gluwidalgung,	<i>I fall " "</i>

## 12

Sik lth äkouitlang,	<i>I jump up.</i>
Sik lth kätlang,	<i>I go " "</i>
Sik lth istang,	<i>I put " "</i>
Sik lth kätilthlang,	<i>I throw " "</i>

## 13

Lth tlitwulung,	<i>I put it in (a box)</i>
We lth glastlang,	<i>I pour it in.</i>
Washt lth istang,	<i>I take it out of (refers to things only).</i>
Stähä lth istang,	<i>I take it out of (refers to persons only).</i>

## 14

Shuít lth kágung,	<i>I walk among.</i>
Shuít lth kíngung,	<i>I look "</i>
Shuít lth saalgung,	<i>I hide "</i>
Shuít lth dikwudungung,	<i>I feel "</i>

## 15

Addu lth kágung,	<i>I walk round.</i>
Addu lth aidung,	<i>I run "</i>
Addu lth yhitgwangung,	<i>I fly "</i>
Addu lth g'unung,	<i>I paddle "</i>
Addu lth tligungwangung,	<i>I swim "</i>

*Examples.*

Sel hôte ai ltha istagun,	<i>They put it (the body) in the coffin.</i>
Washt di istada,	<i>Let me pull it out.</i>
Laou kátlagang waigen itil shu il nagang,	<i>He came and dwelt among us.</i>
Dalung-shuít kum kin alth kaginsh kang gaangung,	<i>There is no salvation among you.</i>
Kais addu talung tlu kágung,	<i>We have been round the island by canoe.</i>

(4.) VERBS OF CONTACT (*Inku*).

Wau inku iching,	<i>On it.</i>
Inku iching,	<i>On it.</i>
Sibiné inku lth katsang,	<i>I nail on to.</i>
Tablegē inku gioungwē iching,	<i>The sail is on the table.</i>
Kélthka douwē inku iching,	<i>On a shelf.</i>

(5.) VERBS OF FEELING (*Kwutungē*).

Dī kwutungē lágung,	<i>I am happy,</i>	lit. "A good heart."
Dī kwutungē glaiang,	<i>I have peace,</i>	lit. "A calm heart."
Dī kwutungē dāungang,	<i>I am unhappy,</i>	lit. "An evil heart."
Dī kwutungē stigung,	<i>I am sorry,</i>	lit. "A sick heart."
Dī kwutungē tlakwidiatlang,	<i>I am troubled.</i>	
Dī kwutungē tlikagulágung,	<i>I rejoice.</i>	
Dī kwutungē sahailthlang,	<i>I mourn.</i>	

## (6.) VERBS OF GRADATION.

*Waug agung kaskit* denotes that the action is in progress and incomplete.

Dī inaetlagē	waug agung kaskitung,	<i>I increase in years.</i>
Klagin dālā songē	" " "	<i>My money decreases.</i>
Tlaou kágē	" " "	<i>I am still going to.</i>
Tlaou kaoungungē	" " "	<i>I am still walking along.</i>
Laou ginungē	" " "	<i>He is paddling along.</i>
Laou kágē	" " "	<i>He continues his journey.</i>
Jinē koustiē	" " "	<i>The sun is getting warmer.</i>
Singē kwaunalē waug agung tahuskitung,		<i>The days are getting shorter.</i>
Singē jingalē waug agung tahuskitung,		<i>The days are getting longer.</i>

## (7.) VERBS OF LOCATION.

(a.) *With Annä, In Doors.*

Annä lth kouwang,	<i>I sit in doors.</i>
Annä lth kattang,	<i>I sleep in doors.</i>
Annä lth häelhtang,	<i>I fight in doors.</i>
Annä lth gūshūgung,	<i>I talk in doors.</i>
Annä dī kätilyildungung,	<i>I am angry in doors.</i>

(b.) *With Kiä, Out of Doors.*

Kiä lth kouwang,	<i>I sit out of doors.</i>
Kiä lth kattang,	<i>I sleep out of doors.</i>
Kiä lth häelhtang,	<i>I fight out of doors.</i>
Kiä lth gūshūgung,	<i>I talk out of doors.</i>
Kiä dī kätilyildungung,	<i>I am angry out of doors.</i>

(c.) *With Katti, On the Beach.*

Katti lth kouwang,	<i>I sit on the beach.</i>
Katti lth kattang,	<i>I sleep on the beach.</i>
Katti lth häelhtang,	<i>I fight on the beach.</i>
Katti lth gūshūgung,	<i>I talk on the beach.</i>
Katti dī kätilyildungung,	<i>I am angry on the beach.</i>

(d.) *With Tlūgwau, On board a Vessel.*

Tlūgwau lth kouwang,	<i>I sit on board a vessel.</i>
Tlūgwau lth kattang,	<i>I sleep on board a vessel.</i>
Tlūgwau lth häelhtang,	<i>I fight on board a vessel.</i>
Tlūgwau lth gūshūgung,	<i>I talk on board a vessel.</i>
Tlūgwau dī kätilyildungung,	<i>I am angry on board a vessel.</i>

*Anything round, as a Ball.*

Skauoda,	<i>On the floor.</i>
Skatis,	<i>On a dish.</i>
Skatlthinda,	<i>On a shelf.</i>
Skatlthindang,	<i>On a table.</i>

*Things generally.*

Annä,	<i>In the house.</i>
İtilägung,	<i>On the table.</i>
Skatlangwē ä,	<i>In crockery.</i>

*Anything long, as a Stick or Gun.*

Annä skägutwang,	<i>Standing indoors.</i>
Annä skaoudang,	<i>Lying indoors.</i>
Annä isiwang,	<i>Hanging up indoors.</i>
Annä istlindang,	<i>On a table indoors.</i>
Kouwē inku,	<i>On the floor.</i>
Gatädinē inku,	<i>On the table.</i>
Skatlang ai,	<i>In a cup.</i>
Annä keisoungung,	<i>Hanging up indoors.</i>
Annä saaioungung,	<i>Tinware hanging up indoors.</i>
Kiä kigioungung,	<i>Hanging up out of doors.</i>



*Examples.*

Kitlano kiagin skuskădzouwê iching?	Where is my ball?
Tëblegë inkû skatlthindaag.	It is on the table.
Kl. eno kiagin chiku iching?	Where is my gun?
Annâ isiwang,	It is hanging up in doors.
Kitlano kiagin taskgê iching?	Where is my walking stick?
Klâ skaoudang,	It is lying outside.
Kitlano chinê iching?	Where is the salmon?
Kouwê inkû iching,	It is on the floor.
Kitlano hânê iching?	Where are the berries?
Skatlangwê al iching,	They are in the cup.
Kitlano gioungwê iching?	Where is the sail?
Klâ kigioungung.	It is hanging up out of doors.

## (8.) VERB TO FALL.

*Kăgang* refers to trees only.

Kit kăgang,	The tree falls.
Kit kăasang,	The tree will fall.
Kit kăhangung,	The tree may fall.
Kit kăasingung,	The tree might have fallen.
Kit nê gwi kăgang,	The tree falls on a house.
Kit lthken gwi kăgang,	The tree falls on a log.
Kit katti ga kăasang,	The tree will fall on the beach.
Kit thigê gwi kăgang,	The tree falls on the ground.
Kit nê gwi kăasang,	The tree will fall on the house.
Kit lthken gwi kăasang,	The tree will fall on a log.
Kit lthkan gwi kăhangung,	The tree may fall on a log.

## (9.) POSSESSIVE VERBS.

(*Daang* denotes possession.)

Nê,	House.	Kiutan,	Horse.
Nê lth daang,	I have a house.	Kiutan lth daang,	I have a horse.
Tatjingê,	Hat.	Staskogă,	Shoes.
Tatjingê lth dăang,	I have a hat.	Staskogă lth daang,	I have shoes.
Kôgina,	Book.	Chă,	Wife.
Kôgina lth daang,	I have a book.	Chă lth daang,	I have a wife.
Nă gu dung dă us?			Have you a horse?
Chă gu dung dă us?			Have you a wife?
Statlthdou gu dung dă us?			Have you stockings?
Yătz gu dung dă us?			Have you a knife?
Kalka gu dung dă us?			Have you a bottle?
Dahou gu kit kai us?			Have you a child?
Gatou gu dung dă us?			Have you a fork?

*Dăagung* is always the answer in the affirmative as:—

Nê lth dăagung,	I have a house.
Yătz lth dăagung,	I have a knife.
Staskogă lth dăagung,	I have shoes.
Gatou lth dăagung,	I have a fork.
Dălă lth dăagung,	I have money.
Kôgina lth dăagung,	I have a book.

## (10.) ATTEMPTING VERBS.

*Sinslāng*, to attempt. These verbs denote the ability to accomplish the action expressed *e. g.*, to do what they wish to do.

Tlaou tlayhilgalē sinslang,	<i>I endeavour to dry.</i>
Tlaou talthtanel sinslang,	<i>I endeavour to soften.</i>
Tlaou kattis sinslang,	<i>I endeavour to sleep.</i>
Tlaou dak sinslang,	<i>I endeavour to buy.</i>
Tlaou king sinslang,	<i>I endeavour to look for.</i>
Tlaou kwoyāda sinslang,	<i>I endeavour to love.</i>

*Examples.*

Tlalthtanagē da dī kwudungung,	<i>I wish to soften.</i>
Tlayhilgalē da dī kwudungung,	<i>I wish to dry.</i>
Chā unga il kingān,	<i>He has gone to look for his wife.</i>
Dung kāngē an talung istlāgun,	<i>We have come to see you.</i>
Kin dakgē da dī kwudungung,	<i>I wish to buy something.</i>
Hānlthē il dūgung,	<i>He goes to get water.</i>

## (12.) PRETENDING VERBS.

*Kwaiedung* is generally affixed to the verbs: but others are used, as for instance the verb "to sleep" and "to die."

Tlaou kwoyād kwaiedungung,	<i>I pretend to love.</i>
Tlaou lthāngwil,	<i>I pretend to work.</i>
Tlaou gūshou,	<i>I pretend to talk.</i>
Tlaou agung kin kagunāgung,	<i>I pretend to sleep.</i>
Tlaou agung istluanāndang,	<i>I pretend to die.</i>
Tlaou agung yētz hāadādag,	<i>I pretend to be a white man.</i>

## (13.) CAUSING VERBS.

These verbs are made by the prefix *tla* and *kil*.

Lā lth tlakwulungēstigun,	<i>I made him sorry.</i>
Lā lth tlastign,	<i>I made him sick.</i>
Lā lth tlakwotalgun,	<i>I made him die.</i>
Lā lth tlatagwiāgun,	<i>I made him strong.</i>
Lā lth tlahāagāgun,	<i>I made him weak.</i>
Lā lth tlanūngistlagun,	<i>I made him well.</i>
Tlaou kil kalitang,	<i>I cause to go.</i>
Tlaou il kwutungē kil stigun,	<i>I cause him to be sorry.</i>
Tlaou nē tlaoutlagun,	<i>I built a house.</i>
Lā lth kil kwoyādagun,	<i>I made or caused him to love.</i>
Itil il kil istiedun,	<i>He caused or made us to go.</i>
Lā lth kil hāelthtagun,	<i>I made him fight.</i>

## (14.) VERBS EXPRESSING DOUBT.

*Hangung* and *Hasingung* are the two adverbs which are affixed to the verbs and denote doubt.

Annā il ishangung,	<i>He is perhaps in the house.</i>
Ou hādē tlū istlāhangung,	<i>The Haidas are perhaps coming.</i>

Laoi stiahanḡung,	<i>He is likely to be sick.</i>
Tlaou ishasinḡung,	<i>I suppose I shall go.</i>
Yētē hāadē kashāḡahanḡung,	<i>Perhaps the whites are gone.</i>
Dung kilth kingān talung wauhasinḡung,	<i>Perhaps we shall obey you.</i>

(15.) COMMUNICATIVE OR RECIPROCAL VERBS.—*Gwu.*

Gwu da lth tlāto,	<i>Help each other.</i>
Gwu da lth skidungo,	<i>Strike each other.</i>
Gwu da lth kwoyādo,	<i>Love each other.</i>
Gwu telga lth kingo,	<i>Hate each other.</i>
Gwu lth zintlōo,	<i>Shoot each other.</i>
Gwu da lth hāelthto,	<i>Fight each other.</i>
Gwu talung tatlātzing,	<i>Let us help each other.</i>
Gwu talung kwoyādzing,	<i>Let us love each other.</i>
Gwu telga talung kingzing,	<i>Let us hate each other.</i>
Gwu telga talung kingun,	<i>We hated each other.</i>
Gwu talung kwoyādogun,	<i>We loved each other.</i>
Gwu talung zintlāgun,	<i>We shot each other.</i>

(16.) DESIRING VERBS.—*Da kwudung.*

Hutliē da dī kwudunḡung,	<i>I desire to drink.</i>
Hutliē da dī kwudunḡun,	<i>I desired to drink.</i>
Kaltigē da dī kwudunḡung,	<i>I desire to sleep.</i>
Lthāangwillē da dī kwudunḡung,	<i>I desire to work.</i>
Kwoyādiē da dī kwudunḡung,	<i>I desire to love.</i>
Stigē da dī kwudunḡung,	<i>I desire to be sick.</i>
Ligē da dī kwudunḡung,	<i>I desire to be good.</i>

(17.) VERBS THAT HAVE THEIR NOUN FORMED FROM THE ROOT OF THE VERB WITH *lē* or *leitung* AFFIXED.

Tlaou tuman kingun,	<i>I takecare.</i>
Tnman kingle,	<i>A caretaker,</i>
Tlaou lamatoē kētsitang,	<i>I shepherd.</i>
Lamatoē kētsitlē,	<i>A shepherd.</i>
Tlaou lthāangwilang,	<i>I work.</i>
Lthāangwillē,	<i>A workman.</i>
Tlaou kwolthtāng,	<i>I steal.</i>
Kwolthtalē,	<i>A thief.</i>
Tlaou skadang,	<i>I learn.</i>
Skadālē,	<i>A scholar.</i>
Tlaou tlitāng,	<i>I kill.</i>
Tlitālē,	<i>A murderer.</i>

## (18.) THESE NOUNS WITH THE VERB "to be" AFFIXED ARE THUS CONJUGATED.

Dīu tuman kingle ḡāḡung,	<i>I am a caretaker.</i>
Dīu lamatoē kētsitlē ḡāḡung,	<i>I am a shepherd.</i>
Dīu lthāangwillē ḡāḡung,	<i>I am a workman.</i>
Dīu tlitlē ḡāḡung,	<i>I am a murderer.</i>
Dīu kwolthtalē ḡāḡung,	<i>I am a thief.</i>
Dīu skadālē ḡāḡung,	<i>I am a scholar.</i>

(19.) ADJECTIVAL VERBS.—(*ng* and *gung*.)

Tadang,	<i>It is cold.</i>	Kinang,	<i>It is warm.</i>
Lthdiingagung,	<i>It is deep.</i>	Althlang,	<i>It is wide.</i>
S'heldung,	<i>It is red.</i>	Delagung,	<i>It rains.</i>
Touagung,	<i>It snows.</i>	Tatjagung,	<i>It blows.</i>
Takalgung,	<i>It freezes.</i>		

## (20.) NAMING VERBS.

*Kēya* affixed to a noun is a verb meaning to name or call, as :

John hinū il kēyang,	<i>He is called John.</i>
Killāt hāadē hin ltha kēyang,	<i>They are called Zimshians.</i>
Nungetlagidas hinū il kēyang,	<i>He is called a chief.</i>
Jesus hinū il kēyang,	<i>His name is Jesus.</i>
Kasino adshi dung kēyang?	<i>What do you call this?</i>
Kasino il kēyang?	<i>What is his name?</i>

*Additional Examples of Verbs.*FIRST PERSON SINGULAR.—*Tlaou, Lth, Dī.*

Tlaon kwoyādung,	<i>I love.</i>
Tlaou lthāangwilang,	<i>I work.</i>
Dī kwutūngē lāgun,	<i>I was happy.</i>
Dung an dī kādlyildungung,	<i>I am angry with you.</i>
Dī gu dung kwoyāda us?	<i>Do you love me?</i>
Lā lth kinguni,	<i>I saw him.</i>
Dung telga lth kingung,	<i>I hate you.</i>

SECOND PERSON SINGULAR.—*Dung, Dahou, Tung.*

Dī toni dung iching,	<i>You are my friend.</i>
Tung ā lth killagung,	<i>I thank you.</i>
Dahou gu is?	<i>Is it you?</i>
Gūsh gā dung istātlang?	<i>What do you want?</i>
Dahou dī an kwutūngē lā us?	<i>Are you pleased with me?</i>

THIRD PERSON SINGULAR.—*Laou, Il.*

Laon kwōtaltalgung,	<i>He is nearly dead.</i>
Hin lā il shūtalang,	<i>He said unto him.</i>
Il kwutūngēstigung,	<i>He is sorry.</i>
Lā ga il istaguni,	<i>He gave it to him.</i>
Laon dung telgu dāungang,	<i>He is worse than you.</i>
Laon ltha telgu kutūngagung,	<i>He is wiser than they.</i>

FIRST PERSON PLURAL.—*Talung, Itil.*

Talung istiēdasang,	<i>We shall go.</i>
Itil kwutūngē tlakwidistlthagung,	<i>We are in trouble.</i>
Lā talung kingasang,	<i>We shall see him.</i>
Dung kāngēanu talung istlāgun,	<i>We came to see you.</i>
Itil wautliwan gūgung,	<i>We are all lost.</i>
Itil sti odzūgung,	<i>We are all sick.</i>

SECOND PERSON PLURAL.—*Dalung.*

Dalung kōnungung,	<i>You are foolish.</i>
Dalung tagwiānung,	<i>You are strong.</i>
Kingwoguns ē dalung tlahadēdung,	<i>You break the commandments.</i>
Dalung itil an kätliyildungung,	<i>You are angry with us.</i>
Di telga dalung king hangung,	<i>You may hate me.</i>
Di kwutungē dalung kil stigungung.	<i>You are making me sorry.</i>

THIRD PERSON PLURAL.—*Ltha, Il* or *Laou*, if a few.

Ādlun il istlāungung,	<i>They come here (a few).</i>
Ādlun ltha istlāung,	<i>They come here.</i>
Di tagwiastlo dī ltha kingasang,	<i>They will see me when I am strong.</i>
Laou itil an kwutungē louwang	<i>They are pleased with us (a few).</i>
Lā il kil kaiitouang,	<i>They sent him away (a few).</i>
Laou dāunga yūan oungung,	<i>They are very wicked (a few).</i>

*Examples of the Tenses.*

Tlaou kingung,	<i>I see.</i>
Dung lth kwoyādaguni,	<i>I loved you.</i>
Ltha an dung lthāangwilāshang,	<i>You will work for them.</i>
Dung kāngē da dī kwudung hangung.	<i>I may wish to see you.</i>
Tlaou kaiit unghashang,	<i>I am about to go.</i>
Dung stistlo yhil dung ga lth istāshang,	<i>I will give you medicine when you are ill.</i>
Kētsit nē ai talung idjāni,	<i>We were in prison.</i>
Jesus ā singelthikang lth gūshū,	<i>Pray to Jesus.</i>
Lā telga lth king giḡungun,	<i>I have been hating him.</i>
Zanoa tluwē kätlāungung,	<i>The steamer is coming.</i>
Kum kin ga dung istatāngsang,	<i>You will not want anything.</i>
Kashintlou ādlun dung ičhing?	<i>Why are you here.</i>
Lā dung kwoyādāsēstlo laou tasang,	<i>If you love him he will be good.</i>
Tuman lth adshī king,	<i>Take care of this.</i>
Adātth lā talung kinguni,	<i>We saw him yesterday.</i>
Il kāngē da gu dung kwuyung us?	<i>Do you wish to see him?</i>
Lā an dī kätliyildungūni,	<i>I have been angry with him.</i>
Il stis hagunan itil kwutungēstigung,	<i>We are sorry that he is sick.</i>
Laou kätlātālang itil il kagindīcan,	<i>He came down that he might save us</i>
Lth hāda wautliwan hagunan il kwōtalang,	<i>He died for all mankind.</i>
Ga Prophotgasgēlth hāda kin skadadaḡangang,	<i>The Prophets had taught, or used to teach, the people.</i>
Gūsh gu dung istatlang?	<i>What do you want?</i>
Sugar dakgē da dī kwudungung,	<i>I wish to buy sugar.</i>
Kutla, dung an dī kwutungēstigung,	<i>Go, I am vexed with you.</i>
Kum dung kaiitānsken kiak dung lth istāshang,	<i>If you don't go I shall put you out.</i>
Ou hādē an dī kwutungē lāung,	<i>I am pleased with the Haidas.</i>
Tān isken kwaun ishin dalung tilitē da dī kwudungung,	<i>I wish you to kill bears and furseal.</i>
Hāelthtiē gu dung kwudung us?	<i>Do you wish to fight?</i>
Kintanē dalung kwolthastlo kētsit nē ai dalung isisang,	<i>If you steal horses you will go to prison.</i>



Tlii tā ga dung dā us ?  
 Kāhano; kum tlu lā lth dāangung,  
 Hānē gu kwan us ?  
 Ang, kwangung,  
 Bible an gu dalung ūnshit us ?  
 Tliku Jesus shouan gu dalung yetā us ?  
 Dung kit gu sti us ?  
 Zanoē di an gu dung istā us ?  
 Kasino dung edung aiata ?  
 Adētlthstlo gu talung istiedsā us ?  
 Tou di ga dung istā us ?  
 Askaskit kislugung ?  
 Askaskit swannashung wok hinawē āgung,  
 Lāgiē nē ā lth kait,  
 Kitlano dalungie tlūwē iching ?  
 Itilgiē nē klaskāgung,  
 Adshi gu dalung istatla ?  
 Ashgē yenkienu lāgung,  
 Tliku kālūngē edsi han gu dalung istatlang ?  
 Gwu talung kwoyādzing,  
 Agung lth saalgung,  
 Kumwadehi kingānu edāngung,  
 Staskoḡa dalanga klaskāgung,

*Have you got a good canoe ?*

*No, I have not got a good canoe.*

*Are there many berries ?*

*Yes, many.*

*Do you understand the Bible ?*

*Do you believe what Jesus said ?*

*Is your child sick ?*

*Will you get me firewood ?*

*How are you to-day ?*

*Shall we go to-morrow ?*

*Will you give me food ?*

*What time is it ?*

*It is half-past one.*

*Go to his house.*

*Where are your canoes ?*

*Our house is strong.*

*Do you want this ?*

*These are truly good.*

*What size do you want ?*

*Let us love each other.*

*I hide myself.*

*It is not like that.*

*Your boots, or the boots for you, are strong.*

(11)